PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
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Milk

No. 54,000.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th „	ORIENTAL	6394	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd „	PENINSULAR	6394	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7905	.....	.....
9th „	ORIENTAL	6394	BRITANNIA	6526
16th „	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....
23rd „	PENINSULAR	6394	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th „	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th „	PENINSULAR	6394	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6398
11th „	ARABIA	7905	.....	.....
18th „	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	31st Feb. „
DUMBEA	6,666	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	N.	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	1 th June „
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	11th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	N.	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dalcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosis	16th February.
KOERBER	2291	A. Foretti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radcevich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosis	16th April.
KOERBER	2301	A. Foretti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dalcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radcevich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	5046	C. Matcovich	29th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Craglietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilafer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	29th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,118	N. Colleani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

For urther particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Yacoub House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 21st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 17th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th *January*, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907.
COLOMBO MARU	...	J. Nagao	....	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	10th Feb.	2nd Mar.
HOJUN MARU	...	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	12th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
HOJUN MARU	...	C. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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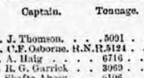
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5121	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abney	5105	27th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6209	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abney	5105	20th June

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 280
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 300
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . R
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2561	Muhlbauer	29th Jan. 190

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

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SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

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For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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THE BAKER'S TEA CAKES

may be good,

but they are better made at home with 'Paisley Flour,' according to the Brown & Polson recipes in the tins.

They take very little time to make, and are no trouble.

They can be eaten straight from the oven, and are fresh, clean and delicious.

You know what is put into your cakes when they are home made.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action ...	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo.	Macáhs.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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K. KODAMA,
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Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

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"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. NOWROJI.

THE PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in honour of Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJI will be given on THURSDAY next, between the hours of 4-30 and 7-30 P. M. (B. T.). The place will be notified hereafter. All subscribers of Rs. 5 and upwards will be entitled to take part in the entertainment. The maximum has been fixed at Rs. 50. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. J. B. PETIT one of the Joint Secretaries at 7/11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that three TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY SHARES No. 9847, 10186 & 10187 for Rs. 500 each, favouring BAI PARAVATI, widow of CHHOTALAL ITCHALAL have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the same in any way. Finder is requested to communicate with the Undersigned or with Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NANALAL MANCHARAM,
1st, Carpenter Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY AND OTHER INDIAN PORTS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 2 p.m. of 18th February, 1907.

For particulars see Notice No. 6101 in "Government Gazette" of 8th November, 1906, or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1907, for works in connection with the construction of QUARTERS, CHOWKEY, &c., for the Police, at Duncan Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may, on payment Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1907.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF INTEREST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Payment of Interest out of Capital for the period ending 31st December, 1906, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the amounts paid up, WILL BE MADE payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 21st January 1907, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 25th day of December, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

APPOLLO STREET,
Dated 14th January, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 3rd till THURSDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY. 12.

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	mutilated
Do. do. do. East Indian	do
Quantity in sight	8,730,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	88,000
Total Sold on Speculation	3,000
Total Sold for Export	4,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	104,000
Total Actual Exports	mutilated
Total Weeks Imports	do
Total Stock	do
Surats Week's Sales	7,00
Surats forwarded to Consumers	2,400
Surats Week's Imports	4,400
Surats Stock	12,000
Afloat American	420,000
Do. Indian	7,500

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th January.

Cotton	14,349	bales.
Wheat	4,981	owts.
Linseed	587	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,006	do
Gingellyseed	25,251	do
Typpgseed	78	do
Groundnuts	2,672	do
Castorseed	2,226	do
Rice	5,001	do
Myrabolams	3,149	do
Cottonseed	19,167	do
Mowraseed	7	do
Grass	450	do
Jowar	1,650	do
Maize	101	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1082 Bars Silver.
272 Boxes Mexican Dollars.
Ex s.s. "Caledonia" from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

To-day's crop and weather reports are all that could be desired. Cotton picking has commenced in Broach and Wadhwan and large crops are expected.

The eclipse of the sun has somewhat checked business in Bombay to-day, and it is regarded more or less as a holiday though the Banks were not closed.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance shows decline of eighty-nine lakhs, caused by an increase in the Public Demand of 68 lakhs, a decrease in Government Deposits of 22 1/2 lakhs, and a decrease in the Bank's investments of 1 1/2 lakhs.

The Wheat and Seeds markets and the Government Paper and Shares bazaars are all closed to-day. Sterling exchange is firm and closes with an upward tendency.

The week and cotton reports from Liverpool show an increase of 430,000 bales in the quantity in sight. This visible supply is not yet to hand as the figures were mutilated in the Official telegram. These figures are said to be the cause of the decline in American futures wired on Saturday.

Our local cotton market is quiet but steady. Owing to the Hindu holiday there is little business reported at Colaba.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	22,15,440	Decrease
Other Deposits	12,00,841	do.
Sundries	3,14,889	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,369	do.
Other Authorized Securities	23,620	do.
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	22,057	do.
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	44,33,151	Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	6,01,971	do.
Bullion	37,610	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	3,31,114	Increase
Sundries	35,180	Decrease
Cash	88,93,814	do.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 3/8d. to 1s. 4 5/22d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3/16d. to 1s. 4 7/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/16.
French France 3 m/s D A			172 3/4
Marcks 3 do.	do.		141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			161 1/2
Shanghai 30 do.	do.		221 1/2
Japan 30 do.	do.		148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market closed.
MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	13th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	183	172	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	178	168	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	204	198	..	Ready.
Do do	204	198	..	Jan. 25
Chandichi (M-G)	199	184	..	Ready.
Do do	199	184	..	Jan. 25
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple	204	198	..	Ready.
Karamu M-G) do	204	198	..	Jan. 25
Akola (M-G)	224	214	..	Ready.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	220	214	..	Ready.
Do do	220	214	..	Jan. 25.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	216	..	Ready.
Do do	224	216	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	205	..	239	Mar. 25
Mustis (M. G.)	188	178	..	Ready.
Do do	188	178	..	Jan 25.
Bengal, H.G.	174	165	..	Ready.
Do do	173	164	..	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Pachgaum M-G.	214	208	..	Ready.
Do do	213	207	..	Jan. 25.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .....Easier.
Estimated sales .....15,000 bales.
Imports .....25,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·50	5·49	5·48
—8	—8	—7
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·48	5·48	5·46
—7	—7	—8
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·45	5·40	5·35
—2	—2	—2

Total week's imports....., 119,000 bales
" Stock in Liverpool ... 745,000 "

Statement of the Shipments of goods for November 1906.

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—					
Bleached and White	11000000	2700000	1900000	16000000	14000000
Unbleached & Grey	8010000	5000	6700000	24900000	7000000
Dyed and Colored	8200000	900000	2300000	8300000	3100000
Printed	2900000	2900000	4000000	11200000	3500000
TWIST AND YARNS—					
Dyed and bleached	140000	140000	490000	200000	800000
Unbleached & Grey	460000	..	1800000	6700000	2000
Shipments of Salt	1600 tons.				
	* yards.			† lbs.	

Delayed owing to several mutilations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th Jan. 1906, as compared with the statement of 12th Jan. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 5. Rs.	Jan. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,03,388	45,87,500
Public Deposits at Branches	41,02,926	36,73,374
Other Deposits	8,37,32,340	8,25,26,490
Post Bills	15,554	15,180
Sundries	20,67,863	17,52,983
Rs.	11,57,30,271	11,19,67,036
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,21,88,777	1,26,53,708
Other authorized Securities	38,36,418	38,11,788
Credits on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,28,30,784	1,28,08,725
Loans do. do. do.	2,18,50,528	2,02,53,679
Bills discounted and purchased	2,28,29,10	2,34,31,681
Dead Stock	3,20,350	3,22,416
Stamps and Stationery	4,656	4,618
Bullion	14,46,086	14,08,446
Balances with other Banks	17,26,036	20,64,150
Sundries	3,51,6 8	3,16,508
Cash	2,87,45,728	2,78,51,914
	11,57,30,271	11,19,67,036

As advertisement of Messrs. Kemp's useful diarie's will be found in another column.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

EVADOSS—PILLAI—January 2, at Palamcottah, Muthiah, them Donly son of M. D. Devadoss Pillai, High Court Vakil, Palacottah, and 3 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m, Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-4m., 0-0a. Low water, 6-4m., 5-55a.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Professor Sharp's lecture, "A Holiday on the Nile," 6-45 p.m.
Afternoon Party and address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla bungalow, Tardeo, 4-30 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana Matches.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra S. S. "Bundes-rath," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 17th January 1907.

THE LATE SHAH.—The Directors of the Juma Musjid of Bombay and its appropriated charities after transacting urgent business on the Agenda paper postponed their monthly meeting as a work of their deep respect towards the memory of the late Shah of Persia and proceeded in a body to the Babullah Tank Moghul Mosque to join in the Ziarat and Fateha Khani ceremony.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE BERARS.—We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Rustomji Furdoonji, son of Nawab Furidoonjung, to the acting post of the Chief Commissioner of the Berars. Not only no Parsi but no Indian has ever been appointed before to this great position, a fact on which Mr. Rustomji will be heartily congratulated. Mr. Rustomji has for some time past been travelling in Europe and has already left for India. It may be mentioned that Mr. Rustomji is the son-in-law of Mr. Nusserwanji M. Patel, the well-known Manager of Messrs. Singer and Co., in India.—*Parsi*,

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Guard of Honour	Karl Kaps
Overture	Esmeralda	Hermann
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Three Dances	Reury the VIII No 1	
	Norris Dance No 2 Shepherds Dance No 3 Yorch Dance	Ed German
Selection	The Orchid	Monckton
Valse	Tara Geister	Vallstedt
Polka	Boshaft	Ziehrer

THE ZOROASTRIAN BENEFIT FUND ASSOCIATION.—The *Parsi* says: The Parsi employs of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are greatly indebted to Major A. D. G. Shelly, R.E., and the heads of various departments for entertaining the application made on their behalf by the Zoroastrian Benefit Fund Association regarding the recovery through pay sheets of sums due by members. The Association was fortunate in securing the sympathy of Major Shelly and other officers who have offered several facilities for the conduct of business. Much credit is due to Mr. Burjorji F. Paymaster, late Deputy Paymaster, and Mr. Peeroshaw Edulji Ghanasi, who have been working hard to ameliorate the condition of Parsi employes serving on B. B. and R. M. Railways, and through their exertions have obtained these concessions.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Coroner's Inquiry.

The Bombay Fire-Brigade and the Police were busy the whole of yesterday, removing the debris of the building that collapsed on Sunday afternoon in 1st Cooper Street, Bombay. During this operation, two more bodies were recovered, thus bringing the total number of bodies recovered to fourteen. Their correct names and age are as follows :—Abdul Hussen Alibhoy, 22; Abdul Madar, 40; Mahomed Hayot, 40; Bhoora Mana, 25; Andibai, 20; Luxman Jaloo, 35; Sonia Krishna, 50; Subhan Ismailkhan, 22; Sonia Vithu, 40; Sambhu Gangaji, 22; Govind Hari, 40; Dhaku Vithoo, 17; Pandia, 30; and Gaina Madhia, 35. Most of these were labourers. Deceased Abdul Hussen Alibhoy was the manager of the estate of the late Haji Adamji. Further search in the debris disclosed two more bodies hidden underneath the pile of large beams and stones. The name of one of these two is believed to be Mahomedali Alibhoy, while the other man could not be identified. They, too, were, however, extricated from underneath the debris. The rescue party had a risky job before them during the whole of the night of Sunday and yesterday morning, inasmuch as the northern wall of the falling building still stood in a tottering condition. The Police had the inmates of the adjacent two buildings to vacate the place. Had this precaution not been taken, the wall, which subsequently fell on the adjacent building on its north, would have injured and probably killed some more men. This wall fell with a heavy crash on Sunday morning, greatly damaging the adjacent building.

Mr. Coroner Byrne held an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue concerning the fourteen bodies recovered from the debris. There were identified, and the inquest then stood adjourned.

I WONDER.*

I met her first in eighty-nine,
And to my dazzled eyes
She seemed a Goddess most divine,
An angel from the skies.

Soft curls like scented zephyrs lay
Around her gentle face,
That shamed the brightness of the day
By every winsome grace.

But that was many years ago,
And Time has drawn a line,
("No never thought it could be so)
Athwart her path and mine.

No sun steals 'neath her bonnet,
(For she does not wear one now !)
And memory would fain forget—
(Ah ! there's another row !)

That form divine—That tender touch ;
(Poor Bobby got it then !)
Sweet accents that I loved so much.
("Votes—Votes, for us—you men !")

The fleeting years have robbed us sore
Of youth and love's delight ;
Those dreams we dream'd are ours no more,
But buried out of sight.

I wonder, as I sit alone,
If Fate had joined our lot,
Would I be now the man I am
And she what she is not ?

Perchance dear curly heads had lain
Upon her mother breast ;
Love's whispers binding close Love's reign
Within a quiet nest.

Or life for me had been to rock
The cradle, while my mate
Upraised in Parliament her voice,
Ruling a nation's fate.

I wonder—yes I wonder still—
If wedded we had been,
Would I be now the man I am
And she what I have seen.

MECO.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Ovation from the Parsees.

THE Framji Cowasji Hall, at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, had probably never witnessed more enthusiastic a scene than the one of yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was welcomed by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, the Rahanoomai Sabha and the Zoroastrian Girls' English Education Society, the founder of all which was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Hall was filled to the doors by Parsee ladies and gentlemen, much before the time of the meeting, which was 5-30 o'clock. The Hall, with its gallery, was quite inadequate to accommodate all those anxious bodies who had come from different quarters of the city, from all parts of the city to see that venerable face and hear the sound thoughts of the "G. O. M." of India. But a great many were disappointed having to leave in despair as owing to lack of even standing room they could not as even secure admittance.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was accompanied by Dr. Mrs. Manek Dadina, his daughter, and also two grand-daughters, was received by the assemblage, though mad with enthusiasm yet quite orderly, which stood on its tip-toe, with a very hearty cheering. The enthusiastic crowd appeared as though they would cheer him all night, The ladies were not less enthusiastic in their cordial reception of this pioneer of female education amongst their mothers, most of whom were pupils of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojiin early sixtees.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, President of the S. L. and S. Society, was voted to the chair.

Miss Motibai E. Banliwala, formerly of the school of which Mr. Dadabhai was the founder, delivered a lecture in Gujarati, treating the subjects of female education, emphasizing the necessity of moral and religious training, as also of kelisthenics and other recent scientific modes of instructions, as the future of the country depended upon good mothers, who should, in the first instance, be good wives.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, as Chairman of the assembly that afternoon, briefly reviewed the history of female education. He asserted that the pleasant scene of the meeting was the graceful presence of educated native ladies. This scene was the result of an incident which originally looked to be insignificant led to most satisfactory results ; and history showed that if the resources of all big works were to be traced they should be found in small incidents. He referred to Elizabeth Browning's reference to the tear which her late Majesty Queen Victoria dropped when the news "You have become a Queen" was conveyed to her. This tear, the poetess rightly said, could be summed up to mean all the achievements of the Victorian era as revealed by history. In the same manner, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said, the female education owed its present progress and the ultimate satisfactory results to a small incident in the career of Mr. Rustomji Naoroji. This incident was his interview with the first Parsee Baronet in connection with this whole cause, when another Parsee gentleman happened to be also present. The latter was an opponent of the female education amongst the natives of India. The great advantage Mr. Dadabhai had at the time was the fact that Sir Jamsetjee was hearing his arguments as well as those of the opponents with an open mind. He (Mr. Dadabhai) at last succeeded in prevailing upon the munificent gentleman to establish girls' schools in connection with the Parsee Benevolent Institution. Later on Mr. Dadabhai was instrumental in the establishment of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society which he, (Mr. Chandawarkar,) was representing. Thus the first institution which advanced female education in Bombay owed their existence to Mr. Dadabhai. All this he could say from a note of the conversation he had with the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, another champion of female educatiou, as this incident was not known to all, Mr. Dadabhai not opening his lips about it. History repeated itself. They were pleased to see Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji among them that afternoon, as also (the third) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but Mr. Dosaboy Munshi, who then opposed, Mr. Dadabhai's proposal to establish girls' schools was not to be found. Female education had supplied them the light which has been the cause of happiness among the native femiles. Referring to the work the S. L. and S. Society achieved within two years of its existence, Mr. Chandavarkar went on to describe the continued progress made by that body. But the beginning was a small class of girls started by Mr. Dadabhai in his own house. Mr. Candavarker then enlogized the services rendered by the "G. O. M." of India to their motherland. He was the first Indian professor, he was the father and founder of female education, therefore father of the girls and therefore of the country ; he was first Indian to secure a seat in the British Parliament ; he was the recognized leader of the Indian nation and it was admitted on all hands that he was also the best of the first patriots, the country was proud to possess. In short, he was all that was best and noble in the country, representing virtues for Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans alike ; the grand simplicity of character, virtues, home-life and public life, all gave one sound of sweet music of a self-made man. He should also have been the first Indian barrister, but when Sir Erskine Perry admiring his abilities intended to send him to England to study for the bar, some of his relatives did not cherish the idea as there was an impression amongst them that the young Dadabhai might become a Christian. The idea was dropped. But no one was sorry for it. His public career had amply compensated for the incident. He had been more useful in various spheres to his country and to the Indian people, the latter regarded him in higher light as a "Maharushi," of the present age (Loud applause),

Mr. K. R. Cama, President of the Dnyan Prasavak Mandli, Sir Jamsetjee Jujeebhoy, head of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, Mr. M. F. Murzban, proprietor "Rast Goftar" and Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar, for the Rahanoomai Mazdiasni Sabha and the Zoroastrian Girls' Education Society, welcomed Mr. Dadabhai once more amidst them, each adding to the good words said of him by Mr. Chandavarkar and the previous speaker.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on rising to reply, which was the signal for the loudest cheers, said a few words in Gujarati. He spoke in a homely language, just as "Peter familliers" would address his children. The accents, peculiar to Parsees of the old type, were distinct in his speech, and his sympathetic expressions did not fail to rouse that venerable feeling among his hearers. In the first place he thanked them for being him the honour that afternoon and added a few more facts to those already mentioned by the various speakers, as to how he had come to be the founder of various institutions which he was happy to notice, had made such satisfactory progress. He started a poor man. Without money he had to fight the way, but the good cause was bound to succeed and it succeeded at last, He would not forget the assistance rendered to him by his colleagues, who were equally entitled to the praise and honour they chose to give him. He would not allow the opportunity to pass without recounting the special services done to the native community by Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Moos, Navroji Furdoonji, Bomanji Pestonji Master, and Jehangir Wacha, who had passed away, leaving their good deeds behind to be admired by the present generation. He also referred to the good done by Messrs. K. R. Cama, Darashah Chichgar and M. F. Murzban, who were still continuing their good efforts. (Loud applause.)

The complimentary votes were formally accorded and the interesting proceedings terminated, the distinguished "visitor" being garlanded and lustily cheered.

APPROPRIATING BILLIARD-GAME FEES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A.H.S. Acton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mahbubkhan Rehman, (22), a billiard marker in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, was charged by Inspector Jones with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of one rupee being billiard fee received by him from a gentleman, who had played a game on Friday. The evidence showed that the accused, instead of paying up the fee to the cashier, Kaikhushru Limji Jhoy, kept it in his closed fist ; when detected, he said, the gentleman wanted change. Inquiries were made by Mr. Bamanshah J. Billimoria, Assistant Secretary to the Indian Hotels Company, which owns the hotel ; accused admitted that the rupee had been given to him as fee of the game. Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji appeared for the accused, and admitted the truth of the charge. In pleading extenuating circumstances, Mr. Viccaji accentuated the youth of his client, the trivial nature of the offence, and his having admitted his mistake. Accused would lose his job, which would be a more than enough punishment to him ; and then some consideration was due to him on account of his having remained in custody for four days. The Magistrate stated the accused had done wisely in listening to the advice of his counsel, and in pleading guilty to the charge. In consideration of the reasons urged by his pleader, he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "OLYMPIA."

THE following passengers arriving 18th January—:
To Port Said,—Mrs L Gillespie, Mr W C Haddock, Mr R Lawsen, and Bishop W Ridley.
To Bombay.—Miss E M Barrington, Mr J H Cook, Mr J Earle, Mr J Hill, Mr T Houghton, Mr G Naylor, Miss M C Rebentisch, Miss J H Tennet, Lieut A W Twist, R E, Mrs A P Whiteman and Maid and Dr Annie Young.
Port Said To Bombay.—Mr G S Henderson, Mr C N Talbot and Mrs Talbot,

THE BARROWS LECTURES.

"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness."

The final of the Series of Barrows Lectures was delivered in the Wilson College Hall, last night by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dr. D. Mackichan presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings remarked that it had been a matter for very deep regret to them all that this very interesting course of lectures had been interrupted owing to the illness of Dr. Cuthbert Hall who, as they all knew, was an eminent Divine. His illness made the lecturing an impossibility and it was with an effort that he undertook to deliver the lecture that night, They were deeply thankful that he was permitted to deliver to them the last of the interesting course of lectures which had been seriously curtailed to the disappointment of them all.

Dr. Hall, in the course of his lecture said : I enter upon the Sixth and a last Lecture of this Course taking for my theme *The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a world-wide Kingdom of Christ*. I have not at any time concealed or attempted to conceal my ultimate desire in the delivery of these lectures. It has been apparent to all that have heard them that my heart is with the East in respect, admiration and love. It has also appeared that my belief is unbounded in the Divine Source and world-wide significance of the Christian Religion as a Religion of Character. I have repeatedly expressed my dissatisfaction with some aspects of religious thinking in the Western world and my fear that tendencies are at work which unless modified by powerful counter influences, may diffuse at all events for a time, an enfeebled and superficial estimate of some of the deeper truths and values of the Christian Religion.

The dominating civilisations of the twentieth century are what they are, not in one country alone, but in all countries, selfish, aggressive, violent, in matters pertaining to world politics and race relations, because the mind of men is set on outward ends and the faculty of inward vision fails through disuse. The prestige of nations like a glare of insufferable light, blinds the eye of the soul. Sins of injustice, tyrannous imposition of physical power, are condoned at the bar of modern civilisation, by an ethical sense dulled by unfamiliarity with the larger truths of the Spirit. That this tendency cannot run unchecked without plunging the world in fresh sorrows, I am certain. That it may be checked by the influx of some powerful countersentiment, I am sure. That that check is to be given by the East, I believe. But in what way I I cannotthink that the East would be quite true to its best tradition, nor that it would rise quite to its own ideal, if it sought to rebuke and check the excesses of the dominating civilisations by corresponding politics of Violence and retaliation. Not that courage, skill or power are lacking to qualify the East in rendering measure for measure, a full return in kind for all that she has received. The brilliant and self contained Empire of Japan has given expression to that courage, skill and power in a manner that convincingly suggests the ability of the East to meet the West on its own terms, to fight it with its own weapons. The salutary effect of that demonstration appears in many ways. Yet I cannot conceive that it points to a final solution of contemporary difficulties, nor that it represents the highest ministry open to the East on behalf of the world. The terrible sword of the East, smiting in righteous retribution, might palliate but could not cure the world's difficulty. For that difficulty is spiritual and may not be reached by the thrust of carnal weapons. The core of the difficulty is in the spirit of the dominating civilisations, which have gained outwardly, but have lost inwardly. They have gained in knowledge of the constitution and use of matter, in application of force, in theories of government, social order, liberty, individual rights and destinies. They have lost in depth of God consciousness whereby alone all theories are saved from narrow interpretation and formal use. They have gained in outlook, but lost in vision. They have gained in ethical ideal, but lost in mystical apprehension of the Source and Ground of that ideal, The present situation calls not for an answer of wrath, but for an answer of wisdom. It needs to be dealt with, not by an antagonist, but by an enlightener. It is a case not for the warrior so much as for the Prophet. The tension now upon the world will not yield to force. If relaxed for the moment at one point it tightens at another. It results from the power of traditional ideas to control the imagination, and necessitate the policy, of governments, Association of national glory with military achivement; teadency of power toward oppression; territorial jealousy, exploiting of weakness by strength; increase of armed force; diplomatic beligerency, like perpetual mutterings of distant thunder, seem to predetermine the spirit of the dominating civilisations of the world. The internal life of nations is not more satisfactory at the present time than their external relations. Poverty is not sensibly alleviated. Labour troubles are not less, but more, acute, and accompanied with more ominous exhibitions of hatred, as socialism attaining self-realization finds its grievances intolerable. Certain social vices are believed to be increasing. A sinister type of practical atheism extends its influence. In the meantime the ideals of thoughtful men are more lofty than ever before. Counsels of perfection abound. The Fatherhood of God is considered as an approximate expression of His Nature. The universal brotherhood of man is a watchword of social theory. Abhorrence of war professes to increase on the ground that war is a survival from lower civilisation and should be displaced by arbitration. Sympathy with suffering finds expression in a measure which, upon occasion, becomes sublime. A strange blending of evil and good is found in the dominations of the modern world. Light is in the world but the darkness comprehends it not. The good holds evil somewhat in check, The evil keeps good from triumphant advance. The outcome is negative. If the Western nations are to become more possessed of the pride of militarism, more agressive and belligerent, more grasping and audacious, it means for the East more sorrow, injustice and deprivation of rights. If, on the other hand, some new influence is to brought that shall break the present deadlock between good and evil by liberating fresh spiritual forces to soften the hearts and uplift the purposes of men, the first to feel the beneficence of the new order shall be the East.

I deem it the highest honour that life can contain to speak with freedom to your deliberative minds concerning the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ. In doing so I feel that your great Pantheistic inheritances qualify you in an exceptional degree not only to apprehend the spirit in which I speak but to carry my statement on to conclusions more ultimate than those, which I, as an Occident, may have reached or may be capable of reaching. I have long rested on the belief that the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ may not be unfolded to the world until East joins West for their interpretation. Precisely for this reason I am little surprised that, up to the present time, the East, regarding Christ merely as a Guru a gifted teacher of the past, rejects His Divine claim, So long as He is conceived by the Oriental Consciousness as a teacher only, however distinguished, sentiments of loyalty to other teachers must inhabit you from acknowledging Christ to be supreme, Why indeed should He claim supremacy if but a teacher? You have had great masters and seers, in glorious train, extending back through ages. Being dead, they yet speak to you. Into that Company you are right willing to admit Christ, for he was a very great teacher. His wisdom was unsearchable and His speech most gracious. Some said in their enthusiasm, "Never man spake like this man." But why single Him out from others, to place on His Brow the chaplet of supremacy? The objection seems to me unanswerable, if Christ is a teacher only. Why crown a Semitic prophet, and leave the mighty Aryans uncrowned? It has been said that the Divinity of Christ must act as a bar to the Christianizing of the Oriental World. So it must be while the thought remains that He is but a Prophet for Whom His disciples are trying to win a title; or so long as His Divinity is grounded on any narrow or local system of theology. "Pantheism," as Martineau truly said, "is a temperament rather than a system," and minds with that great inheritance must move toward the deeper mysteries of the Christian Religion in their own way and by their own processes of assimilation, or not at all. But of nothing am I more sure than that the day is coming when the East so far from being repelled by the Divinity of Christ, shall become the champion and exponent of that Divinity, recovering its meaning for the world. For it is a truth that, rightly conceived, is so enormous in its suggestions and implications, points to such mysteries, lifts to such experiences that it is supremely adapted to the Oriental Consciousness and the Oriental Consciousness to it. The West has ever felt its power, and pondered its meaning. So long as the Eastern influence continued potent in the West, and wherever it still lingers, the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ have preserved their precious meanings, But there are certain motives in the dominating civilisations of the West that react against those meanings, set them aside as too mystical, too allied to the subjective, and offer others in their stead that combine more readily with what is called a practical age. These substitutions, consisting mainly in edifications of the Words of Jesus with rationalistic accounts of His Person, have helped to make the modern world what it is. When I turn from these utilitarian substitutions, products of a critical externalism, to speak to an Eastern audience of the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ I feel delight mingled with fear : delight, in presenting to religious minds that which is the essence of the Religion of Character; fear, through the sence of incapacity to speak adequately to such a theme. With the Psalmist, a cry, "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me ; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

For the purpose of illustration, yet not without hope that the illustration is also the fact, I shall assume that, among the most cultivated minds assembled here, are some that ask a way of access to these deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ, saying: If He be more than a teacher of antiquity, who gathered disciples, and spoke words of exceeding wisdom, by what way shall one attempt to comprehend what and Who he is? The answer must be threefold. He who would have access to the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ must begin his approach in the historical fact: the Life Purpose of Jesus Christ From this he must advance into experience: the Power of Jesus Christ in the Christian Consciousness. From this he is prepared to advance into Revelation the Divinity of Jesus Christ as the Revelation of the heart of GOD. No thoughtful mind, travelling the noble Threefold Path, can fall at least to apprehend, whether ultimately it accepts them or not, the deeper mysteries of Jesus Christ.

Gentlemen of the East: It remains for me to close this course of Lectures. I do so with regret for myself on withdrawing from this sweet association with your minds and with gratitude to you for your sustaining and inspiring attention. I trust that I am not guilty of presumption in attributing your close following of my remarks not exclusively to your distinguished and gracious courtesy toward a guest, but in part also to your interested consideration of the matters which have been under discussion. I have presented what may be described as the Oriental aspects of the Christain Religion, namely, those that involve the mystical and subjetive relations between God and the soul and that reach their highest perfection wherever the Divinity of Jesus Christ, as the Word, the Logos, of the Infinite, is most profoundly entertained within the circle of consciousness. At a stuaent of religion I observe that certain civilisations lead themselves and others do not lend themselves to these aspects of Christianity. The civilisations of the West have many noble qualities and are contributing indispensable elements to the religious development of the world. They are great in applications of religion to practical affairs, in nurture of religious institutions, in recovery of historic doctrines, methods and records, in appreciations of Christ as a Teacher, in attempts to incorporate His ethical ideals to modern life. But the civilisations of the West are deficient in the theory of religion, and, more especially, in the metaphysic of life that lies back of religion and involves the fundamental questions of Being. More and more those civilisations are surrendering themselves to a passion for progress, which, being analysed, is found to signify increased efficiency in methods of living, betterment of the world as a safe and convenient dwelling place for men, improvement of the human stock in coming generations, custodianship of the earth by strong races. I do not for a moment question the value of these ideas, if properly subordinated to an adequate metaphysic of life, and grounded in discriminating theory of absolute being and the unity of the race in God. No doubt it is the will of God that Western races shall be the world's reformers, and the world's educators in the art of living. But on I for a moment forget the peril of over concentration upon a metaphysic of life, and a theory of Ultimate Being. The life of pure thought may ubiquarity for the life of action. Speculative pursuit of the ideal may make the practical and the real repentant, may produce timidity of soul, paralysis of the will, irresolution ; may relegate rich and even nations to the sphere of inefficiency and backwardness; always preparing, never accomplishing. But the genius of Western civilisation tends to the opposite extreme. Zeal for the practical aspects of the religion increases because of their obvious relations to progress ; but interest and faith alike decline in the deep mysteries of Godliness, the profound relations of the finite soul of humanity to the Ultimate Ground of Being. The improved future of the world absorbs the attention of the West. Meanwhile it loses touch with great inheritance of the spirit, and sacrifice the ancient metaphys c of the manifested Godhead in Christ to the strenuous dynamic of modern utilitarianism. In other words : the Oriental aspects of the Christian Religion are being overlooked by the West in its practical the ambition to reform and educate the world. This is a calamity, as I pointed out in opening this Lecture. It is a situation that feeds instincts of aggression, authority, pride, externalism, already more than sufficiently developed in the Western world ; that supercedates those deeper truths and values of the Christian Religion which subdue worldly pride, correct cruel and intolerant ambition, restrain worship of the visible, and teach men and nations gentleness, patience, sympatny, self-sacrifice. At this juncture one thing is needed above all else for the religious development of the human race

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1907.

BOMBAY AND THE AMIR.

In less than a month's time the Amir of Kabul, our neighbour, friend and ally, whom the King and the Viceroy delight to honour, will be in Bombay; but up to the moment, beyond providing and furnishing a bungalow for his accommodation, and allotting space for his followers, nothing seems to have been done, or even thought of. It goes without saying that such entertainment as is officially necessary has been decided upon and already cut and dried by His Excellency the Governor and the Foreign Department of the Bombay Government. There will doubtless be a State Banquet and a Reception. We may expect—almost with certainty—a naval display by the warships which will act as escort to the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," when his Majesty—as the King now styles him—is carried by sea to Karachi. In the way of a military spectacle, we can offer nothing beyond a cursory inspection of the forts at Colaba and Mahalaxmi and the little island fortresses. We can show him the harbour and the docks and the shipping and the lighthouses, the unattended light and tell him the story of Kennery Island and the pirates who made it their head-quarters in the days of old. We can leave him for a day to the tender mercies of Sir Walter Hughes and Mr. Messent, who will explain to him the mysteries of a seaport; and for another to those of Mr. Owen Dunn and Mr. Kemball, who will show him how to reconstruct a city. Principal Sharp can conduct him over the educational institutions of the city and the Surgeon-General lead the way through the hospitals and dispensaries. The Amir might also like to see through the mills and other hives of industry, perhaps no more advanced than some of his own.

But the public! What do they propose to do? Someone has very kindly suggested that the Byculla Club might offer the Amir a banquet. But that is scarcely a matter with which the public has to do. The Club is a private institution, with a constitution of its own and certain rules which resemble the laws of the Medes and Persians. So also is the Royal Bombay Yacht Club which entertained the officers of the United States' Cruiser Squadron. In either case the suggestion would have to come from within, even if rules and regulations did not interpose. The alternative is a public banquet in the Town Hall, run by a representative Committee and done and paid for in a style that would ensure a truly representative gathering. Failing this, we shall doubtless have an evening party—a form of entertainment, which has within the past few years degenerated to such a degree as to be nothing short of an insult to the individual in whose honour it is given. A banquet is the only form of entertainment at which the necessary pomp and dignity is possible. The principal Mahomedan citizens of Bombay should take the initiative and call a preliminary meeting, for to permit so distinguished a visitor to come and go without offering some worthy entertainment, apart from what Government may do, would be nothing short of discreditable to the first city in the Indian Empire, the Gate of the East. Among other suggestions which have reched us are included a Municipal Address of Welcome, enclosed in a suitable casket, a public fete on the maidan, fireworks and illuminations. There is something to recommend each one of these, but the limited time for preparations must not be overlooked. What is to be done must be decided and arranged for with the utmost promptitude. By this day next month the Amir's visit will have terminated.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The competition among candidates for the suffrages of the ratepayers at the forthcoming general election of members of the new Corporation promises to be unusually keen. There is industrious canvassing and persistent pleading on the part of aspirants to the civic honour, who, besides inundating the unhappy voter with begging letters and reminders, seek to win him over by putting pressure upon him through persons who may have any influence with him. There is occasionally a whisper heard from rival candidates of bribery and corruption being employed by unscrupulous opponents. But it is gratifying to find that the contest, however keen, has not yet led to a general degradation of electoral morality in Bombay, and that cases of a resort to dishonest artifices have hitherto been of rare occurrence. Although the methods usually employed by candidates and their agents are morally unobjectionable, and scarcely carry with them a taint of criminality, exception may reasonably be taken by the independent voter to the painful insistence with which he is pestered by some of the candidates, and those by no means the most eligible, for votes. We have heard on the present occasion of cases in which candidates have taken the field and commenced operations from six to twelve months beforehand. This is taking time by the forelock with a vengeance! A suggestion has been made that candidates should issue a manifeste to the electors containing their ideas about Municipal progress and reform. We may rely upon it that all such documents will be very much like one another in their enunciation of an ideal policy and exalted principles. But we are afraid they will not serve the purpose they are called for, namely, that they might afford a correct and infallible guage of the merit and capability of their authors. A candidate may be prolific in his promises, but he can be truly judged, after all, by his performances. A body like the Ratepapers' Association can, however, do much valuable service in enlightening the electorate as to the merits of the candidates, and in actively forwarding the return of the best among them. While there is particular need for the activity of the Association during a general election, it has yet made no sign. Rather than that it should continue its inglorious sustenance in a moribund state, its death and decent burial are much to be preferred. Owing to the general indifference of ratepayers and their amenability to extraneous influences, those who possess an amount of push and pluck, with a dash of effrontery, have a chance of scoring off their betters; and delicate and sensitive natures shrink from a contest in which they are too scrupulous and self-respecting to imitate the methods employed by such men. We may thank Providence for the fact that the hurly-burly of the fray, with all its drawbacks, secures nevertheless a tolerably good representation; and that under the guidance, though it is apt sometimes to be despotic, of some of its old leaders, the Corporation manages to do its business with a fair amount of success.

There are fifty-one candidates for the thirty-six seats to be filled by representatives of the ratepayers. The contest is expected to be most strenuous in the Fort ward which has six seats and twice the number of candidates. All the existing members are standing for re-election, including the vehement Mr. Wacha, the redoubtable Dr. Sukhia, the quietly earnest Dr. Katrack,—whose name, we regret was omitted from the Caucus list—and that practical man of business, Mr. Gamadia. No one among the new candidates in this ward calls for special notice, except Mr. E. Bollam, the only European seeking election by the ratepayers. Since the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury we do not think that any European has cared to stand for a ward election. We understand that Mr. Bollam's return is almost a certainty, and we welcome his candidature, because he is likely to be a useful addition to the European element in the Corporation. Although the Englishmen have not a permanent stake in the city, as sojourners in a climate for which they are not designed, they are more vitally interested than the children of the soil in the sanitation of the city, which they have made their home for some of the best years of their life. In the Mandvi ward there are five seats and seven candidates, and in the Byculla, five seats and six candidates. While here, as in the Fort ward, none of the new aspirants to Municipal honours appear to have shown conspicuous merit in any other field of activity, some of the old hands having already proved their worth to stand before the voters with a far superior claim for their support. If merit and past service are to be taken into account, men like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Dadachandji, the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit and Mr. J. B. Petit ought to be returned, and it is believed that the position of none of these members has been seriously threatened. The Bhuleshwar ward has a strong representation on the Corporation, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, a level-headed man of business. The eight seats alloted to this ward are to be contested by twelve candidates including Mr. C. N. Wadia, who has already won his spurs as a former representative of Parel, and Mr. C. V. Mehta, of cricketing fame. If there is any truth in the time-worn saying that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton, we may take it that the return of a sportsman to fight the battles of the city in the Corporation will not prove disappointing in the end. There will be no contest in Parel and Mahim, where the existing representatives will have a walk-over. Their stronghold is supposed to be so very secure that no one has dared to threaten it.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and the Consular Service leave little concerning China's trade in mystery. The latest and fullest report is that of Mr. Hosie, Acting Commercial Attache. The report covers the years 1904-05 and consequently cannot be termed up-to-date, for progress in China has been somewhat rapid in the last twelve months in many ways. The thoroughness with which Mr. Hosie has digested his subject, however, invests his deductions with very great value indeed, and his wide personal knowledge of the Empire, together with a faculty for distinguising real tendencies in the chaos of China's awakening, cannot fail to be of assistance to all who desire to read the signs of the times, in a commercial sense, in China. The importation of Indian opium has been decreasing for many years, while local growing has increased under encouragement of Government which has used the revenue derived from taxation of poppy cultivation for the Huangpu Conservancy scheme. As the result of "long and sober study," while stationed in 1903 and 1904 in Szechuan, which is notoriously the greatest centre of poppy cultivation, Mr. Hosie computes that that Province alone produces annually over 200,000 piculs, or about four times the amount of the present total import of foreign opium into China and—this is the significant fact—182,500 piculs were actually consumed in the Province. The doom of the foreign drug seems to be sealed. In lighter vein Mr. Hosie writes "Soap will always command a ready market in China. I have travelled in many out-of-the-way places where it has never been heard of, much less seen, and where my cake of soap was looked upon with the greatest curiosity. On the other hand, I have seen the best French toilet soap displayed in a shop about 300 miles from the Tibetan border at the exorbitant price of about 3s. a cake. Such soaps are treasured more than used." One of the most important recommendations made in the blue-book is in the matter of advertising. Mr. Hosie thinks that the day of the advertiser has arrived and suggests the establishment of a translation, advertising and poster agency in Shanghai under the superintendence of a competent foreigner. Our chief competitors in the China trade are not the Japanese who work with a marvellous belief in "the day of small things" but the other white countries, chiefly America, who are stealing many marches on firms which are making the mistake of believing that a long standing reputation does away with the need of energy.

IRRIGATION IN AUSTRALIA.

One of Australia's greatest foes is drought and a great deal of interest is therefore being taken in the erection of the mammoth dam near Sydney. It is designed to increase the water supply of that city and its construction has been rendered imperative by the recent drought, for it was then shown that, though the Prospect Reservoir was supposed to be large enough, Sydney has outgrown the provisions made for it. But the new Cataract Dam is designed for irrigation as well as for the town water supply. When full it will contain more than twenty thousand million gallons, and the engineers declare that there will be sufficient water to give the farmers below it who may want to irrigate all that they are likely to need. Nothing of the sort has ever before been undertaken in New South Wales. The dam is something like an object lesson, in that its success will shew the way to greater things in the near future. The people are beginning to realize that the engineers can do what they profess, and that water conservation should be a comparatively simple thing when the natural features of the country are studied and used, as in the case of the Cataract. When this is completed will come the harnessing of the Murrumbidgee River with the Barren Jack Dam. The trouble in Australia is that there must be a great development in the matter of storage before there can be any proper scheme for irrigation. Many hundreds of bores have been sunk in the interior with conspicuous success, and relief is being obtained in that way; but still the difficulty must be faced in the existence of vast areas that in drought have no accessible water supplies. Yet here and there Nature has provided places where great dams may be constructed, and lakes created for irrigation purposes, which, at comparatively small cost, will do all that is wanted. The thing is to store the water that falls so abundantly in good seasons, and keep it against the bad seasons; and this may be done at a hundred different points in New South Wales and Queensland with the maximum of benefit and the minimum of cost. Without such works India would not escape the old famines in the way she does and Australia has no need, therefore, to look far for an example. With proper irrigation the face of Australia should change materially, and the present scheme, which is being watched with the utmost interest throughout the Commonwealth, will lead to a system which will, if properly carried out, nearly double Australia's wealth.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 4th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Friday next.

THE American Yacht Margarita, Captain J. A. K. Cushing, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 14th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

IT is understood there are prospects of the Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta remaining open for another month.

AT the second round of the Lady Minto Fete Football Tournament the Highland Light Infantry beat the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers by four goals to love.

IT is reported that the Pope has become the fortunate heir to £160,000. The Papal benefactor is Archbishop Adami, of Cesarea, assistant to the Papal Throne, who died a short time ago.

THE marriage arranged between Frederick Charles elder son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and of Mrs. Temple, and Frances Mary, daughter of the Bishop of Calcutta and Mrs. Copleston, will take place on the 26th instant in the Cathedral, Calcutta.

WHILE two Survey parties were on their way by sea from Calcutta to Burma an unexplained outbreak of cholera occurred, during which twenty-seven deaths were reported. Enquiry is being made as to the cause of the outbreak.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd December 1926 shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 16,648 mds, with a decrease of Rs. 29,987 in the earnings.

THE first instalment (3 pies per pound) of the green tea bonus at the rate of 6 pies per pound was paid during December on 53,870 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus (at the rate of 3 pies per pound) has been paid from the 1st June, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906, is 977,560 lbs.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 17th November amounted to Rs. 3,984, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 187. The total earnings from 1st July to 17th November were Rs. 65,723, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,713.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th November amounted to Rs. 1,966, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 195, The total earnings from 1st of July to the 10th November were Rs. 34,739, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,318.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Benton, Inspector General of Irrigation writes a letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce expressing his regret that he was unable to accept the invitation of the Chamber to dine with them at the Sind Club, Karachi, and remarking that vast developments of irrigation are possible in Sind—extensions unequalled by any which remain unsanctioned in India—and that strenuous efforts are being and will continue to be made to attain the execution of these schemes.

THE newly-formed volcanic island near Akyab has been surveyed by the R. I. M. S., "Investigator," and an exhaustive report on it, including a scientific geological statement by the Surgeon-Naturalist, has been sent to Government. The island is still mildly active and hot. It remains to be proved if it will remain or disappear. We hear that the sea is already washing it away a bit and the effect of the S. W. monsoon will probably be considerable. There are similar instances known where such an island has disappeared after a few months.

"I THINK, and I believe every thoughtful man in this country believes, that there is going to be war sooner or later between this country and Japan." That is the opinion on the Japano-American crisis given to the Boston *Globe* by Mr. Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of American Federated Labour. "I do not believe," added Mr. Furuseth, "that opening up this country to the Japanese will prevent it at all. I think such a war, is almost inevitable because of Japanese ambition and I believe that the fewer Japs we have here when that war comes, the better."

SOME apostles of dulness, observed Mr. Beerbohm Tree, at the Cardiff banquet, imagined that dullards had a monopoly of godliness. Some people even thought it was necessary to be ugly in order to be good, and he had known epicures of men who believed that in regard to women. As children looked upon beautiful things their minds became beautiful, and on that score he claimed that the theatre gave sweetness and light to the people.

AN extraordinary escape took place recently at Wandsworth Gaol. A licensee revoked convict exchanged clothes and cells just prior to his release with a short sentence prisoner, thus securing his discharge. After the lapse of a few minutes the short sentence man demanded his release owing to the expiration of his sentence. His claim was admitted, and he was set free, but he refused to go away in the other man's clothes, which were in rags. To save bother the warders subscribed and purchased him a new suit.

ON the 15th ultimo the President of the American National Geographic Society presented the first Gold Medal offered by the Society for extraordinary achievements to Commander Peary. Four hundred persons attended the banquet. Commander Peary, who showed no signs of the perils and hardships he recently faced, said that the result of his last expedition had simplified the attainment of the Pole by 50 per cent. With normal weather he was sure he would have won the prize and he yet hoped to win it and "place the Stars and Stripes at the Pole."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth." "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER IV.—BEFORE THE DAWN.

For some moments he could not collect his thoughts sufficiently to make any reply, so thoroughly was he startled and unnerved. The worst that could have happened had come to pass, and—fool that he was—he was unprepared for it. Somehow, the thought of the police had never entered his head. It had only been the fear of his friend, the husband of Helene, that had troubled him.

He was brought to himself again by the gruff inquiry:

"Well, what have you got to say for yourself, eh? Not that it matters much. You've got to come along o' me." The hold on his collar grew still more assertive. He was cornered.

With lightning rapidity various expedients for evading suspicion flashed through Roy's mind, but none of them seemed to hold out much promise of success. Still, they were worth trying. At the present moment he was in a remarkably tight corner; he could not be in a tighter. He had nothing to lose and much to gain, therefore anything was worth trying, so, assuming as careless an air as he was capable of, he said with a smile:

"Look here, policeman, you've made a bit of a mistake this time. It's all right. I'm a friend of the family."

"Then why didn't you leave the house in a friendly way? No, no, sonny, that won't wash."

"But I tell you I am. I visit there."

"And you've just been paying an afternoon call? All right, all right. We know all about that. You come along of me."

"Now don't be an ass," replied Roy, endeavouring to shake off the detaining grip. Just listen to me a minute; I can explain it all."

"All right. I don't want to be nasty, but you'll have to make it uncommon clear before I let's you go."

"Well, it's just this. There's a lady in the case, and, well—you see it might be awkward, and—you understand."

"No, I don't. From what I know, it's the door as ladies open, not the window, when they want to get rid of any fellow on the quiet. No, no, that won't do for me." And the constable made a move towards the road. Roy hung back, saying:

"I'd ask you to ring the bell, and see if I haven't told you the truth, only—well, only Mr. Inwood is a friend of mine, and I know it would cause him a good deal of annoyance, and I don't want to do that." Roy jingled a couple of sovereigns in his pocket as he spoke.

"Mr Inwood. Umph! He does live here, I know. And he's a friend of yours, you say?" said the policeman. There was a tinge of uncertainty in his voice which Roy was quick to grasp at.

"Of course he is—my greatest friend—and I don't want to trouble him, especially just now; he's very busy, I was dining with him to-night."

"Was you? Well, it's a rum way to leave a house after dinner, coming through the window when there's a door handy," replied the policeman, with a grin.

"Oh we didn't dine here. It was at the Savoy," continued Roy, who, thinking he saw a tinge of interest in his captor's words, was endeavouring to draw a red herring across the scent. "Look here, he's square this matter now, and in the morning you can come to my rooms in St. James's-street, and I'll tell you the whole thing. Only don't kick up a row here to-night. It might make my friend really ill," and Roy tried to thrust the couple of sovereigns into the man's hand.

It was a weak thing to do, and had exactly the contrary effect to that intended, for the man fired up in a moment.

"None o' that game, guv'nor," he exclaimed roughly, "so you needn't try it on with me. And what's more, I've had enough of this; we'll be moving. Are you going out quiet-like, or am I to make you?"

"You really don't mean that you're going to arrest me, are you?"

I reckon you'll believe I am by the time we get round to Albany Street."

"But look here. I say! Can nothing be done?"

"Yes, You come along of me quiet, and you can say all you want to say to the magistrate to-morrow morning. He'll listen to you ready enough. Come along now!" And the dragged Roy down the steps towards the road.

They had proceeded but a yarn or two when a figure became visible, striding towards them with rapid steps.

When close to them, it came to a sudden halt, and at the same moment there was a mutual exclamation of:

"Roy, what the—"

"Arthur!"

"Why, what in the name of goodness is the meaning of this?" gasped the new-comer. But there was no response from his friend. With downcast eyes and pallid face, Roy stood silent. He had not a word to say. He dare not utter a word.

The constable gazed from one to the other in doubt, for he knew the owner of the house in Cumberland Terrace by sight; and then as neither spoke he broke the silence which even he felt oppressive.

"I caught this—this—gentleman leaving your house by the window on the ground floor, and I'm taking him round to the station. He says he's a friend of yours so if it's all right you've only got to say the word and I'll let him go."

"Is this true, Roy?" Arthur's voice had a ring of hardness that Roy had never heard before. In an instant it struck him as though it had been a blow, and it hardened him into defiance. He had tried to do his best for his friends, but had been thwarted at every turn. What did it matter then? Let things go. He would fight no more, and in a hard voice he answered:

"Yes. It's true.

"You low, skulking hound! You thought I was safely out of the way I hissed Inwood below his breath at the man who had been his friend for so many years. And then to the policeman he said: "Bring him along, constable, and we'll see what he's stolen, and be careful and don't let him go."

The policeman turned, and, still holding Roy, followed Inwood. And Roy? The words of scorn and detestation just hurled at him had broken the bond of almost a life-time in a single second. What was the worth of a trust that could so easily be ruptured? The old friendship was no more. Things could now take their course.

The next moment saw the trio standing in the open doorway, while the alarm bell sounded faintly upstairs.

"I bring him this way, policeman," said Inwood, turning into the library in which Roy had been with Helene.

The constable lingered a moment to close the front door, and Roy stayed with him. He had no wish to face his friend alone.

They were moving towards the room when the silence of the house was broken by the voice of Inwood exclaiming:

"Ah! as I expected. Bring him here, constable. You've got a fine case this time."

On entering the room they found the light turned on, an Inwood standing by the open drawer in the writing-table near the window.

"I charge that man with having stolen ten thousand pounds in Bank of England notes!" were the words with which they were greeted.

Roy gave a shuddering gasp as the charge fell upon his ear, and he recognised how futile it would be to combat it! But as the terrible allegation was borne in on him, he at the same moment recognised a means of saving the fair name of the woman he had once loved from the world's scurrilous tongue, at any rate, though it must be at the cost of sacrificing himself. Yet what did it matter now? His friend had turned from him; in a few hours his name would be dragged through the dirt in the City. Nothing could save it. The end of his carrier had come; he must go under.

"Well, 'ave you anything to say?" asked the constable gruffly.

"That's my answer," replied Roy, taking from his breast pocket the envelope full of notes he had received a few hours previously in the foyer of the Savoy, and throwing it down upon the table. Then turning to Inwood, he continued:

"I don't know why you have done this cruel wrong to me, Arthur, and have laid this trap for me. A day will, however, come, when you will be sorry for this night's work, and when you will ask me to forgive you. May heaven help me to grant your prayer."

Inwood made no answer, though his lips curled in a cynical smile. He was an impulsive, hot-tempered man, quick to take offence, and slow to forgive. Roy knew this of old, but he had calculated on their lengthy friendship being proof against such a trial as this.

"He was getting out through this window, you say?" asked Inwood, turning to the constable.

"Yes, sir, I saw him first moving them blinds when I was near the portico, and as there was no light in the place thinks I, there may be something wrong here, so I just slips behind one of the pillars and waits, and sure enough out he comes and I has him as right as ninepence. He told me some hesy yarn about there bein' a lady in the case and not wantin' to disturb you, but it didn't go down with me," continued the constable, waxing voluble as he recognised that he had got hold of something tangible which might bring him kudos.

"Quite right, constable. So there is a lady in the case! And he didn't want to disturb me, eh? I don't suppose he did. But you know what to do with him now?"

"Yes, sir. I suppose you'll charge him?"

"Charge him! I should think I will!"

"Then perhaps you won't mind stepping round to the station?"

"What! Now? At this hour?"

"Well, sir, it's only round the corner, so to speak—in Albany Street."

"All right, if I must. I must. But I say, constable, you saw nothing of the lady, I suppose?"

"No, sir—can't say as I did." And a smile flitted over the man's face, for Roy's words had sounded nothing but a lame excuse.

"Ah, I didn't think you would."

All through this conversation Roy had remained silent and passive. He had had his say, and he would not demean himself by bandying further words with his former friend.

"We may as well be moving, and get the thing done," said Inwood, crossing towards the door, "But stop a minute, policeman, you could do with a drink, I should think. What shall it be, brandy or whisky?"

"Well, sir, since you mention it, I do feel a bit cold, and I'll 'ave a drop o' brandy."

"Right you are. Stay here; I'll bring it to you;" and he left the room.

Roy could not help noticing this last stab at him. The policeman had been offered refreshment, and he, who needed it a hundred times more, had been ignored. Trivial as the incident was, it cut him deeply.

Inwood could be heard entering the room at the back, and the button clicked as he switched on the electric light. Then, after a moment's silence, the house rang with a shrill cry—a cry of horror and anguish, followed immediately by the shouted word: "Murder!"

"Come on!" exclaimed the constable, seizing Roy by the arm, and dragging him towards the sound. "Come on; I say."

Together they entered the room, and at the same moment the terrible sight met their eyes.

Stretched upon the carpet on the farther side of the table lay Helene.

Her face was upturned, one arm was extended above her head the other lay across her breast, while her lovely features had already assumed the pallor of death. Her bodice, heavily embroidered with silver, which Roy had so admired, was now dyed crimson in the front, and lying at a little distance from her was a dagger with a curiously worked handle.

Breaking away from the constable's grip, Roy started forward, exclaiming:

"Oh, Arthur what's this? Helene done to death? It can't be—it can't be! My poor fellow!—my poor Arthur!"

Gone were all the hard thoughts that had recently possessed him. Everything was forgotten save that the friend of his boyhood was sore stricken, but the revulsion was only for a moment, for the white stony-faced man kneeling beside his head wife raised his head, and in a husky voice which none would have recognised as his, exclaimed.

"The charge is a double one, now, constable—murder and robbery. Take him away—take the scoundrel away!"

Again the constable's hand was upon Roy's shoulder, and again he shook it off, and springing forward he knelt beside Inwood.

Whatever his intention may have been, it never bore fruit, for his eyes falling on the handle of the weapon that had made forfeit of the life of one who had once been dear to him, he reeled backwards until he lay, apparently unconscious, propped up by the side of a couch. But it was only for a moment; the next instant the hurried directions of Inwood to the constable to ring the bell, arouse the house, and summon a doctor, brought him again to himself.

With a visible effort, Royston pulled himself together, and rising to his feet, he stood sadly gazing down upon the face of the woman he had once so dearly loved, but speaking never a word.

He was utterly dumbfounded.

(To be continued.)

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NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR, JANUARY 13.

One of the grandest of recent functions among the Catholic community of Nagpur was the reception given on the 11th instant to His Excellency the Most Revd. Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies. The chaplain assisted by the leading gentlemen of the community had been very busy during the week in making preparations for giving a fitting reception to His Excellency on his first visit to this Diocese. A beautiful arch covered with scarlet cloth and adorned with nice lacework was raised just where the public road meets the street to the Cathedral. From this point right up to the portal of the Cathedral the road was covered with pretty carpets, while both sides of it were lined with green palms and flags which served as supports to long chains of artificial flowers running on both sides. Two other arches graced the two stair cases which lead up to the main-door. Everything within and without the cathedral was tastefully decorated.

At about half past one the congregation mustered as strong as possible to receive His Excellency. His Lordship the Bishop of Vizagapatam assisted by Fr. Crotchet, champlain, went personally to meet His Excellency at the station. A deputation of eight leading men of the community with Mr. Berke, Deputy Controller, P.O., as chairman was also sent to welcome His Excellency at the station. The arrival of His Excellency on the station by the Calcutta mail was soon proclaimed by the merry peal of the cathedral bells which went on chiming till his arrival on the reception ground. Here he was received by the Very Revd Fr. Coppel, Administrator Apostolic of the Nagpur Diocese, and was followed in procession to the cathedral by the whole gathering. After an address of welcome had been read by Mr. Burke, His Excellency in reply said that he was very much pleased with the hearty reception given him, but at the same time he was sorry to see the Bishop of Nagpur absent. Anyhow he hoped to see him speedily return in sound health. His Excellency will leave Nagpur after a short stay.

The weather has been in an unsettled condition for the past few days. There has been a shower of rain.

The plague statistics for the last week of December reports 1,154 attacks and 953 deaths for the whole of the Central Provinces. The Nagpur District alone shows 170 attacks and 127 deaths while in the Nagpur city the corresponding figures are 9 and 9.

Mr. Halliday the Forest Department was found murdered by some villagers, the case is being investigated by the Police.

Our Chief Commissioner after a long tour through the Chattisgarh Division is expected in Nagpur on the 16th instant by the morning train.

Bro. F. X. Collaco, was ordained to-day by Bishop of Vizagapatam to Dioconate; he belongs to the local Seminary.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA (C. I.), JANUARY 10.

MR. LADHSHANKER P. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., the Judge, Sailana, having been appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in the Holkar State on an increased pay, has resigned this service and will proceed to join his new post in a few days.

Major Spence, I. B., the Political Agent in Malwa, arrived here on the morning of the 8th instant from Piplods.

His Honour visited Sarvan (of Rutlam State) yesterday and returned to his Camp here the same evening.

The Political Agent Sahib will go to Rutlam to-morrow morning. Major Roberts, M.D., the Residency Surgeon Sahib at Indore, is getting better from his recent motor accident and will be well and able to go out in a week's time. On the night of the 8th a few drops of rain fell here measuring 32 cents. Cold and sharp wind were blowing and the weather appeared quite monsoonic all day.

MR. HALDANE'S PROPOSALS.

DETAILED ARMY ORDER ISSUED.

Composition of the New Force.

THE USE OF CAVALRY.

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY]

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

An Army Order detailing Mr. Haldane's announcement made yesterday has been published.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A War Office memorandum explains that the divisions constituting the field Army for service abroad well each have approximately half the strength of an Army Corps, and will consist mainly of soldiers already serving, and reservists, supplemented by men whose functions do not require continuous training like that of combatants. With a view to the more efficient performance of the Cavalry's duties the brigades will form a Cavalry division operating under the direct orders of the Commander of the Army. Four mounted infantry battalions, two regiments of Cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery, will form two brigades in advance of the Main Army. The Telegraph and bridging units will be considerably increased.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Army reorganisation scheme of Mr. Haldane's is generally approved, but several papers point out that though it furnishes an improved frame work it provides neither the men to fill it up on mobilization nor the men to supply the wastage.

The scheme is based upon a large supply of non-regulars, but is silent as to whence and how these are to be obtained.

A National Defence Association has been formed including some prominent Liberals to promote the maintenance of co-ordination of the land forces adequate for the needs of the Empire, the removal of Military questions from Party politics and continuity of Military policy. Branches will be formed throughout the Empire.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

British and Belgian Survey Mission.

REACHING THE CONGO.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Brussels *Petit Bleu* announces that a Mission of Belgian Engineers, together with a British Military Mission, starts on the 31st instant., *via* Egypt and the Sudan, to carry out a Survey for a Railway between Lado and the Congo Frontier.

THE SULTAN OF SOKOTO HONOURED.

Interesting Ceremony in Western Africa.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria has presented the Sultan of Sokoto with the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The ceremony was most interesting, and thousands of the Sultan's mounted followers were present.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Kaiser Suppresses Luxuries.

APPETITES TO ORDER.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

It is stated that the Kaiser has taken stringent measures to put down luxury among the Officers of the German Army. He objects to expensive wines and liquors, to elaborate Menus in the Messes, and other similar items.

RUSSIA'S BUDGET.

Enormous Fluctuations.

COST OF FAMINE RELIEF.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg states that despite an expenditure on famine relief of eighty million roubles, the surplus for 1906 was 213 million roubles of which 158 million will be used to wipe off the deficit of 1905. The estimated deficit for 1907 is 397 millions of which 55 millions will be covered by the surplus of 1906, and the rest by a new loan. The estimates include 124 million roubles towards the cost of the Japanese war and 61 millions for famine relief.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Rejection Denied.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Channel Tunnel Company has been officially informed that the Committee of Imperial Defence has not discussed the Tunnel scheme.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

General Gordon's Successor.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

General Sir Charles Egerton has been appointed a member of the Council of India in the place of General Sir J. Gordon.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The death is announced of the Very Reverend Robert Story, Principal of Glasgow University.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Sir James Garrick is dead.

THE next Session of the All India Mahomedan Education Conference will take place at Karachi.

THE ROYAL EXPLORER.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KING.

Ruwenzori and the Duke of Abruzzi.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Duke of Abruzzi gave a lecture in English, yesterday, on his ascent of Ruwenzori, at the Royal Geographical Society in London. He received quite an ovation. The King, the Prince of Wales, and a number of distinguished people were present. His Majesty made a speech in which he paid a tribute to the Duke of Abruzzi, belonging to an illustrious race, whom he was happy to think were good friends and allies of ours.

The Duke replied, thanking the meeting for his reception, which all Italians would deeply appreciate.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON AN ENGLISH LADY.

An Outrage in Italy.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

An English woman, named Miss Lowe, who was travelling from Genoa to Paris, was found when Modena was reached to be in a semi-conscious state with her skull fractured. Eventually she deposed that a man entered her carriage at Turin and afterwards stunned her with a hammer while dozing, robbed her and disappeared.

WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP.

Twenty-five Men Drowned.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The British ship "Pengwern" has gone ashore at Cuxhaven and sunk with all hands, twenty-five being drowned.

THE AWA MARU REFLOATED.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Steamer "Awa Maru" has been re-floated and will proceed to the Tyne Dry Docks for repairs.

THE SIAMESE LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Siamese Loan will probably be issued at 98.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the English Mails of the 4th instant left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday (Sunday).

COLLISION ON THE E. I. R.

Traffic Superintendent's Narrow Escape.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred on the East Indian Railway at Moghal Sarai early on Saturday morning when the Up Special Passenger Train ran into the rear of the Goods Train which was standing in the station? Fortunately no lives were lost, but Mr. Higman, the District Traffic Superintendent, who occupied the carriage at the back of the Goods Train, had a narrow escape. He was warned by the Guard of his train of the collision and got off just in time. The carriage he occupied was wrecked completely being lifted bodily off its wheels and thrown on to a truck laden with coal. The engine of the Passenger Train was also damaged. The accident occurred during an intense fog which rendered it virtually impossible for the Driver of the Passenger Train to see the lights of the Goods Train. The permanent way was not blocked and the single line working was at once introduced and the trains are now running as usual.

RENT ALLOWANCES.

Enquiries in Bombay and Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

With regard to the lately published communique dealing with the question of Rent Allowances and building of quarters for Officers stationed in Calcutta, it is understood that enquiries on the subject of the present accommodation are proceeding in Bombay and Rangoon and that schemes conceived on generally similar lines to that arranged for Calcutta will shortly be applied to Bombay and Rangoon.

THE INDIAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Result of Seven Years' Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

In view of the American Methodist Episcopal Jubilee that has recently taken place the following Statistics relating to the Methodist Episcopal Church in India may prove of interest. In November 1899 the total Christian Community numbered 111,644. In October 1906 the number had risen to 190,240 showing and increase of 78,596 in about seven years. In 1899 there were 1289 educational institutions with 32,055 pupils in them. In 1906 there were 1519 (showing an increase of 230) containing 51,757 pupils. The total value of the Mission property in 1899 was Rs. 43,85,666. In 1906 it had increased to Rs. 81,50,345.

THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 14.

The following are the duties fixed for the additional voyage of the hired Transpor "Assaye":—

Leave Southampton 9th March—Arrive Bombay 35th March.

Leave Bombay 10th April—Arive Southampton 1st May.

CAPTAIN PETLEY, the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta returned from leave yesterday.

H. M. S. "HERMES" left Calcutta for the Straits on Sunday morning.

THE AMIR AT AGRA.

PARADE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 13.

At the Parade Service yesterday morning held on the open ground in the Club compound, the congregation included His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot and Vicere gal Staff, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, His Honour Sir John Hewett and Staff, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Sir Alfred and Lady Gaselee and all the leading European officials and guests in Agra. A Guard of Honour composed of the King's Royal Rifles was drawn up, and saluted as the Viceroy arrived, the Band playing the National Anthem. The service began with the Hymn "O God our help" The Bishop of Lucknow preached a splendid sermon laying special stress on the importance of the present occasion. After the address the National Anthem brought the service to a close.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO FATEHPUR SIKRI.

In the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy under escort of a 100 rank and file visited Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri, the route chosen, traversing the European portion of Agra, and passing Akbar's High Road. Between this and the narrow gauge railway line was fought an indecisive action between the Agra Garrison and the mutineers in 1857. At the Village of Sahar, 7 miles out, a very fine sandstone tank, supposed to be built by Akbar, is seen close to the road. On the left, after passing this place, a Moghul building of uncertain history, which forms the Civil head-quarters of a sub-division of the Agra District is reached. Traces of other buildings and a stone irrigation channel of Akbar's time are passed on the way, the enclosure and towns of Akbar's palace at Fatehpur Sikri becoming visible here. Brief and splended is the history of this city, and in its story truth and fiction are strangely mingled. Of this ancient historical place it is related that a hermit came to the then barren hill, subdued the savagery of the leopards that made the place uninhabitable, and gaining for himself a wide reputation for sanctity, the Emperor Akbar, whose children had died in infancy, brought the Empress to Fatehpur in order that by the intercession of the Saint an heir might be born to the Empire. At this period the foundations of the city were laid and, a short time after, was born a son to the Emperor, Prince Salim, afterwards Emperor Jehangir, on which occasion Fatehpur Sikri was invested with all the splendour of a capital city. After the buildings were completed the Sheikh pursuaded Akbar to removed his Court to Agra where a fort was being built. This was in 1571 or 1572, and it was only in 1568 or 1569 that Akbar went to Fatehpur. Other Emperors, it is said, occasionally visited the place, and Aurangzeb in a spirit of religious zeal defaced some of the sculptures. Though the city has practically remained deserted for three centuries, on entering the court-yard on the summit of a hill is the enclosure sacred to the memory of Salem Chisti. The walls contain chambers for religious votaries, and numerous tombs and sepulchres. Three buildings are of special interest. On the right is a marble tomb of Salem Chisti built in 1857. This mausoleum is still tended by the descendants of the Sheikh. The outer screens are a perfect example of marble *jari* work. In the inner shrine the remains of the saint are interred beneath a sarcophagus and canopy encrusted with mother-of-pearl. Facing the main entrance is a Mosque bearing date corresponding to 1571 A. D. which claims to be the exact dupicate of the holy palace at Mecca. On the left towers the *Buland durwaza*, a triumphal gate of later date than the rest of the *Dargah*, It is one of the finest gateways in India, and is 130 feet high measured from the terrace below. Behind the *Dargah* is seen a mosque erected by the stone cutters of the hill out of gratitude to the saint, the hermit, whose cell is beside it. This little Mosque is noticeable for its curiously shaped brackets which are reproduced in marble on the tomb of Salem Chisti. Between the Dargah and the main portion of the palace are several buildings, of which the chief are the houses of Jodhbai Birbal and Miriam. The first of these is a structure in the Hindu style and until recently contained Hindu images; but it is doubtful who lived in it, though probably all the Hindu wives of Akbar. Further on is the house of Birbal or birbal's daughter, most elaborately carved and beautifully finished, standing in the open space facing the stables whose 50 stalls are still in good preservation. The third outlying building is Mariam's Koti, supposed to have been the dwelling place of Akbar's Portuguese wife who was buried at Sikandra. In support of this view one of the frescoes on the wall appears to represent the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The main place is divided into two court-yards, one on the south side containing private apartments, and that on the north the public buildings. A small room on the roof at the south end is known as Akbar's sleeping palace or Khwab Gah, ("The House of dreams") on the walls of which some Persian couplets are engraved, and there are traces of wall paintings. Behind this enclosure, on the other side of the road, stands the record-room, The chambers beneath the Khwab Gah cannot be identified, nor can the legends about them be verified. In the centre of the court-yard is a fountain, and at the north-west corner is a wonderfully carved chamber, named after the Stamboli Begum, a Turkish wife of the Emperor. On the west of this is a curious building supported on columns, known as Panch Mahal, a five storied erection, conspicuous by the variety of the designs on the pillars on which it stands. Here, as elsewhere, later Mussalmans have displayed their zeal by cutting off the heads of animals. They hold it impious to depict the image of a man or a beast. On the east side of the second court-yard is the Diwani-i-Am or Public Hall of audience, a small building where the Emperor showed himself to his subjects assembled in an outer court. The three buildings in the north-east corner have given rise to great controversy. One is apparently a Hindu temple in Jain style. It seems difficult to believe that the Hindu religion was practised as well as preached within a few paces of the Emperor's Council Chamber. Beside this is a large room surrounded by a passage where, legend relates, the Emperor played "blindman's buff" with his ladies. The position makes this impossible; and the suggestion that it was a Treasury seems little more happy. The remaining building of the group is the Diwan-i-Khas. From the middle of the floor rises a simple pillar with a wide capital forming a centre from which four causeways radiate to a gallery, Two guesses have been made at the purpose of this strong structure. Both agree that the Emperor sat in the middle. While one theory sets at the corners the ministers to carry the Sovereign's commands to the four corners of the world, the other fills them with dialecticians of the different religious sects. To the west of these courts are waterworks by which water was raised to the level of the Palace, and beyond this is the *Hathi Patak* or the Elephant Gate. There are seen the fighting elephants defaced by Aurungzeb. Below is a town called the Hirpminai. It is studded with imitation tusks and it is said that the Emperor used to shoot deer from it, though this may be inventions to account for the name. The route to Sikandra again passes through Macdonald Park along the river bank which is lined with bathing ghats as far as the bridge of boats. From this bridge the cortege went through Belanganj, one of main business quarters of the city. For half a mile as the road widens out the lofty spire of the Roman Catholic Cathedral comes into view. On the right the priests have practised their religion with no persecution since the days of Akbar, a signal instance of Mahomedan tolerance. Close to the Cathedral and Convent is the Delhi Gate, a Moghul building in good repair and one of the sixteen gates which formerly gave access to Akbar's capital through a city wall nine miles in length, only a few traces of the wall remaining. Here the road is raised to cross the new Delbi Chord Railway line, and on the other side it passes between the District Jail on the eight and the lunatic Asylum on the left into open country. This is said to have been Akbar's highway to Lahore, and a Kos Minar stands in the roadway, a short distance from the asylum. These pillars were erected at distances of 2 1/2 miles from one another, and besides marking distances were also probably used as staging stations. From this point onward numerous cupolas and domes mark tombs and pleasure gardens of forgotten grandees at the railway crossing gate Akbar's tomb comes into sight and little further down the road on the right hand side is a very beautiful gateway giving access to a garden and a Masjid of Jahangir's time. At the fifth milestone there is an old sandstone building and garden of uncertain history close beside this being the gate of the tomb and garden of Akbar. The gate into Akbar's tomb leads into the spacious garden in the centre of which stands the tomb, gate of which is particularly beautiful and is a fine specimen of white marble in bold arabesque patterns. It is surrounded by 4 minarets restored by the orders of Lord Curzon, during the present year after remaining broken for at least a century. Lord Lake and the Jats of Bharatpur are severally of blamed for their destruction. There are three other pathways to the garden but these are purely ornamental. One has been completely and one partially restored while the last remains a ruin. The tomb of Akbar as it stands was built by Emperor Jehangir who pulled down the uncompleted tomb designed by his father and erected the present building. The gate bears the date corresponding to 1613 A. D., but probably the tomb was not finished until some years later. The building is quite unique and is built in four tiers each smaller than the one below, culminating in a marble platform, in the centre of which stands a cenotaph hewn out of one block of marble richly carved and bearing the Emperor's names and titles. At the head stands a small marble pillar with a basin at the top in which the Koh-i-noor is said to have rested. The platform is surrounded by a very beautiful screen of pierced marble or Jari work, through the windous of which one can see the Taj and fort on the other side of Sikandra village, without having seen, the minarets of a building of the Lodi dynasty, supposed to have been used as the burial place of Akbar's Portuguese wife Miriam. It is, of course, possible that the original design included a gilt dome over this platform though as This was never caried out it is difficult to see how such a dome could have been supported he Emperor himself was buried in the vault beneath where a nameless marble sarcophagus without decoration of any kind covers the greatest of Moghuls; on either side of the main door other members of imperial family were buried, among them being the last King of Delhi. The vestibule was richly adorned with colour chiefly dark-blue and gold, part of which was restored by orders of His Majesty when Prince of Wales and part by the late Viceroy Lord Curzon. His Highness the Amir left under a salute of 31 guns accompanied by Sirdars and personal staff.

LORD KITCHENER'S DINNER PARTY.

He dined last evening with Lord Kitchener. It was splendid function at which the leading officials, European and Indian were present. Speeches of the most felicitous character were made in which an expression, good feeling to the Amir made by Lord Kitchener, His Highness in return expressing his loyalty as ally to the British. This was a specially electric function at which a magnificent galaxy of Military uniforms shown. His Highnes the Amir was in red tunic and wore no medals or decorations. His Sirdars were in Afghan military dress and he made a splendid show.

No spectacle so far seen in connexion with his Highness's visit could have exceeded the brilliance and splendour of Lord Kitchener's entertainment of the Amir. His Highness who is always an essence of courteous politness made himself most agreeable and pleasant to the guests, chatting affably to one and all.

At the King's toast and the toast to the Amir appropriate speeches were made by Lord Kitchener and the Amir respectively confirming British Afghan *Entente Cordiale*.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy and the Amir inspected the Military Camps accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; an escort under a salute of 31 guns awaited the arrival of the Viceroy and the Amir. The morning broke cold and chilly, but by 10 a.m. clouds had lifted and the sun was shining bright. It was a remarkably fine day and there was a remarkably fine display of ladies and gentlemen in their best who graced the functions.

This evening His Highness the Amir dines with the Lieut-Governor a function at which all the leading Nobles and Chiefs, Durbaris and Principal Nobles will be present.

The Viceroy will leave Agra at 11 p.m. on the 15th and proceeding direct to Calcutta will arrive at Howrah 10-10 a.m. The departure and arrival will be private.

A State Ball at Government House, Calcutta, will probably take place on February 7th.

GRAND DISPLAY OF ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.

Agra to-night is splendidly illuminated in honor of the Amir. The route to be traversed by the Amir including the Mall Road is brilliantly lit by festoons of varied colored lamps and Chinese lanterns stretching for miles on either side. The Fort is also lit by myriads of *chiraghs* outlying the building and interior and marble fountains are illuminated presenting a dazzling picture of light and colour. The scene across the river from the fort at twilight looked at its best and shortly after dusk a crimson light on one of fort turrets signalled the commencement of a grand pyrotechnic display on river banks by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Company of Crystal Palace fame.

The following progamme was preceded by the illuminations of the river bed by coloured fire. Each item seemed to be by contrast an improvement upon the effect of the immediately preceding one and altogether the display is one perhaps which far surpasses any programme previously produced by Messrs. Brock in India. The Taj was also brilliantly illuminated:—

Salute by the explosion of thirty-one aerial maroons.
Flight of 18 inch shells releasing diamonds & sapphire.
Opening salvo of forty large rockets with variegated stars, comets & other prismatic effects.
Rayon d'or cloud produced by a simultaneous explosion of 18 inch shells.
The national bouquet.
The screen of jasmine forming an avenue, 200 feet long.
Salvo of 25 inch shell comprising the will-o-the-wisp, the rayon d'or & nest of cobras.
Cloud of rubies & emeralds produced by the consecutive flight of large shells.
Discharge of aerial tadpoles.
Salvo of large shells 25 & 32 inches in circumferi ence comprising among other effects, the aeria cornucopia & cloud of lavurnary
The gigantic aerial octopi with tentacles over 300 feet long produced by 38 inch shell.
The swarm of dragon flies released from a flight of special rockets.
A bed of violets and moss formed by a simultaneous discharge of 18-inch shells.
The aerial jugglery of coloured balls making a screen of shifting colour, 300 feet long.
The pearls of light released from a large number of 18-inch shells.
Cloud of meteors produced by the ascent of special rockets.
Salvo of six 25 and one 32 inch shells with variegated effects.
Jove's thunderbolt produced from a 38 inch shell.
Gigantic fire portraits of his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto portrayed in lines of Brilliant fire.
Second salvo of fifty special rockets.
Discharge of large mines of serpents.
Flights of 18 inch shell forming a bouquet of Acacia blossom.
Aerial wheat sheaf produced by the discharge of special rockets.
The dawn of day effect.
The two mystic trees towering aloft to the height of 660 feet sunset formed by a special flight of large shells.
The screen of ostrich feathers 180 feet long produced by a battery of special Roman candles.
Flight of 18 inch shell releasing the weeping willows glistening fireflies & many other beautiful effects.
Discharge of two 38-inch shells emitting Golden plumes; fiery snakes as well as a thunder & lightning shell.
Special motto of greeting in Persian specially designed for this event.
Flight of 18-inch shell releasing amethysts & topaz
Cloud of liquid silver produced by the flight of large rockets.
Les pots d' argent
Flight of large rockets releasing at an immense height a garland of jewels.
Discharge of two 38 inch shells comprising a fiery whirlwind & the mother shell which gives birth in its descent to many smaller ones
Immense fire portrait of His highness the Amir of Afghanistan
Third grand salvo of large rockets
Flight of 18 inch shell forming a cloud of electric spray
Rockets releasing stars of light
Bouquet of primroses & violets formed by the discharge of 18 inch shell Les pots d' or
Discharge of 32 inch shell producing the transformation cloud.
Flight of large rockets producing rubies and emeralds.
Cloud of blue and silver produced by a discharge of 18 inch shells the electric Geysers.
Salvo of 14 and 18 inch shells with brilliant cometic effects.
Discharge of 25 inch shell comprising the serial harlequinade as well as Alladin's Jewel box.
Salvo of two 38 inch shells releasing a cloud of fiery wasps.
The cloud of Myosotis blossom.
The imperial canopy Produced by a flight of 18 inch shell.
Salvo of 25 and 32 inch shells comprising a transformation cloud and the electric shower.
The weird white waterfall forming a cascade of fire over 4,500 square feet.
Flight of large rockets with peacock plumes.
Discharge of 18 inch shell forming a cloud of scarlet and gold.
Moonlight effect produce by a flight of 18 inch shell.
Discharge of large Mines filling the air with iridescent light.
Salvo of large rockets with a pot pouring of effects.
Salvo of six 25 and three 32 inch shells releasing clouds of staff meteors and other effects. Two immense portraits of H. I. M. the King Emperor of India and H. I. M. the Queen.
Huge flight of 18 inch shells forming a bed of marigolds and marguerites,
Final salvo of 14,16,25, and 32, inch shells reproducing the principal effects of the display,
Discharge of 38 inch shells displaying two gigantic, chrysanthemums.
Final flight of hundreds of rockets filling the air with myriads of multicoloured stars.
Fairy Land Glimpse formed by the discharge of 18 inch shell.

Reception Arrangements at Aligarh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The following are the arrangements for the Amir's reception at Aligarh:—His Highness due to arrive there at 10-40 in the morning.

January 16.—Guard of-honor of hundred Indian Infantry with Band and color under a British officer will be drawn up on the platform and on alighting the Amir will be received by the Commissioner of Meerut Division, Collector of Aligarh, District Judge and Gazetted officers of the District Staff together with ten representatives of the Mohamedan Anglo Oriental College and any other European and native gentlemen whom the Collector may invite to be present at the station. Sir Henry MacMahon will introduce the Commissioner, the Collector and the Nawab of Pahasu to the Amir and the Nawab will introduce the remaining nine representatives of the College.

His Highness will then proceed to his carriage and will drive to the College with the Commissioner and Nawab of Pahasu escorted by Captain's escort of Native Cavalry with Standard under a British Officer. Sir Henry Macmahon and other British officers and Sardars present at the station will follow in carriages the route being lined by the Police Order—full dress uniform and morning dress.

The Amir leaves Aligarh 11-25 p.m. the same day. The departure will be private but same ceremonies as to the Guard-of-honour, escorts, etc., will also be observed as on arrival. The officers detailed receive the Amir on arrival will also be present at the station on His Highness wearing undress uniform.

AT CAWNPORE.

The Amir arrives at Cawnpore at 7-25 in the morning.

January, 17.—On arrival the Royal special will be drawn up at the troop siding nearly opposite the Oudh and Rohilkhand Station where tea will be served the Amir and the party disperse.

About 8 a.m. the Amir with sixteen of the Sirdars, Sir Henry McMahon and some British Officers will be transferred to the small special train provided for the purpose which will convey the party to the Mall level crossing some 400 yards distant where a Guard-of-Honour of 100 Indian Infantry with band and colors under a British Officer will be drawn up.

On alighting from the carriage the Amir will be received by the Collector of Cawnpore, the District Judge and Officer Commanding stations who will be introduced to the Amir by Sir Henry. His Highness will then proceed to his carriage and drive with Sir Henry and the Collector on a visit of inspection to certain mills and factories escorted by the Captain's escort of Native Cavalry with standard under a British Officer. Other British Officers and Sardars present will follow in carriages, the route being lined by police. The order—undress to uniform and morning dress. The Amir will rest after the inspection of factories in the Camp in Green Park.

The Amir leaves Cawnpore at 10 p.m the same day and same ceremonies as to the Guard-of-Honour escorts, etc, will be observed as on arrival. The Collector of Cawnpore, the District Judge and the Officer Commanding will take leave of the Amir at the station in undress uniform.

CALCUTTA'S ADDRESS TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Mr. Branfied will move to present in a silver casket and on gold sheet an address of welcome to His Highness the Amir.

The Health Officer proposed that a third mosquito brigade be appointed to work the fringe area and part of the old city.

The Finance Committee agreed to accept for payment of interest on Municipal debentures the signatures of two respectable witnesses to a native lady's endorsement whether signed or by marks.

AFGHAN NOBLE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 12.

Sardar Mahamad Ayab Khan, son of the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, with ten followers and Major Whyte, the Political, Agent and his Staff left Lahore for Bombay on Saturday last at 6-45 p.m., by the Bombay Mail train. It is understood that the Sardar is proceeding on a pleasure trip to Japan and will be away from India for about seven months.

SARA BRIDGE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Sara Bridge Commission proceed to-morrow to inspect and investigate the various sites of the proposed Ganges bridge.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

A case of plague has been discovered at Jeddah and special precautions are being taken by the authorities to safeguard arriving pilgrims.

FIELD BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Considerable supplies of new equipment for Field Batteries are now arriving in India from England and will shortly be issued to the troops.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s.s "Balduino" Capt. D. Costa sailing for Europe to-morrow morning. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No.7 Shed, at 9a.m., Standard Time (sharp) for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7a.m., Standard Time, with all their luggage and kit

To Aden—Mr E Bonham Carter.
To Naples and Genoa—Rev H V and Mrs Andrews and 2 children, Two Misses Andrews, Rev R Biebuyck, Mr D C Captain, Miss L Sorabji, Mr F G and Mrs Self and child.
To Suez—Mr G A Polekis.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROOKE LAWLESS returned from Agra to Calcutta yesterday in connexion with the Minto fete,

BOMBAY'S NEW "MAYOR."

Amusing Story from America.

WHO IS IT?

There has evidently been some correspondence between Bombay and America which would make good reading on this side. In a devious manner it has come back to the East and lest any point should be mined we quote in full from our contemporary:

"In the person of the late Lady Curzon America furnished British India a "first lady." Now (says the *New York Evening Post*), if we may believe a Kalamazoo despatch to the "Detroit Free Press," the "Celery City" is priding itself on the fact that one of her sons has become the "first man" of Bombay. The career of Milton De Witt Girdwood, who has achieved this high distinction, ought to serve as an inspiring example for such enterprising or adventurous youths as have a desire to win fame as rulers of men. "Milt" Girdwood has lived most of his twenty-nine years in the Wolverine State. He was born in Canada, but was early in life taken by his parents to Michigan, and the towns of Owosso, Henderson, and Pontiac each rejoices in having known him in his school days. Eventually he went to Kalamazoo and graduated with honours from Kalamazoo College in 1900. He was resolute and self-reliant, and having already had considerable experience in photography, by which mainly he had paid his way through college, he determined to adopt that work as his profession. He obtained a position with a well-known firm of photographers of international reputation by whom he was sent to Europe.

Whenever any great event happened Girdwood was on hand to take snap shots of it. His work gained him admission where men of wealth and influence were not received. He came in contact with many famous personages, particularly in England, where his chief activities were centred. Among those who noticed his work was King Edward VII himself, who showed courtesies and regard for the versatile young American on several occasions. When there was need of sending a representative to photograph the Oriental pomp and ceremony of the Durbar at Delhi, India, his employers designated Girdwood for the position. He did his work well, as the unusually good pictures in the American magazines and periodicals will attest. He was then attached to the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, whom he accompanied on their Eastern tour.

Bombay was so attractive to him that he made up his mind to stay, but his firm was in no mood to lose his invaluable services, so they established an Asiatic branch, admitting Girdwood to partnership, and placing him in absolute charge of all its extensive business in that part of the world. There he met and wedded Miss Daisy Mildred Rennard, an American girl who had long lived in the East. Last year he received the appointment to the mayoralty of Bombay. He has introduced many articles of American make into India, and his business connections are now extensive. He lives in the state that his official position demands, in a great mansion where he entertains bountifully, and with a large retinue of servants who, however, receive only 7 cents a week salary each, and provide their own board. The exact circumstances attending his elevation to his present position he has not confided to his American friends, but his Canadian birth and the fact that he had never been naturalised as a citizen of the United States very likely led to his preferment. Under the circumstances it is eminently proper to felicitate both Kalamazoo and Bombay.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Sign of the Cross."

As was anticipated this piece drew a bumper house last night to witness the rendering of the "Sign of the Cross" by the Bandmann troupe. Every seat in the boxes and stalls had an occupant and the gallery was crowded to an uncomfortable degree. Several were turned away disappointed as standing room was not available when the curtain rose. A house, such as this, gladdens the heart of the management and it is quite evident that the Bombay public are at last waking up to the fact that a really good company is in our midst.

The story of the trials and persecutions of the early Christians by Nero and his base satellites is too well known to require description. The artistes played with their accustomed *verve*, the honours falling to Miss Blanche Forsythe who depicted Mercia to perfection and Mr. Claude King who as the Prefect Marcus Superbus was magnificent. Mr. Sinclair Cotter in the double role of Nero and Favius Fontellus was very good though at times he was rather inclined to overdo the parts. Special mention should be made of Miss Hellen Grenville's rendering of Stephanus, the boy Christian. The part though a small one was most realistically played by this charming actress. The bibulous Glabrio impersonated by Mr. Clifford Bown supplied the comic element and relieved the audience after the pathetic scenes. The rest of the Company ably fulfilled their parts and helped to make this most difficult play a success.

To-night "His House in Order" will be staged when His Excellency the Governor will honour the Theatre with his presence.

ANOTHER PARSEE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Mancherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, I. C. S, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, has been appointed to act as a judge on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, in place of Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, who has been ill for nearly a month past with a sore in one of his feet, and has been advised to proceed on leave to Europe. Mr. Khareghat was on privilege leave at Mahabaleshwar, and returned to Bombay on Sunday. He received his education in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and afterwards joined University College, London, and Balliol College, Oxon. Joining the service in September 1884, he arrived in the country in the following December, and was placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of official business. Four years later, we find him officiating as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, from which place he was transferred in March 1890 to Broach as Assistant Judge, full power. In September 1892, Mr. Khareghat was appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad. For some years he acted as Judge and Sessions Judge at Sukkarpur and Ahmedabad, and was in May 1895 transferred to Ratnagiri in the same capacity. Since March 1901, Mr. Khareghat had been working assiduously as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur, Sukkar, Satara, and Dharwar; and was in June 1904, appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, where he has been working since. He has earned the good opinion of the authorities by his work in the judicial branch, and owes his present appointment thereto.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Prize-giving for Shooting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 14.

On Saturday afternoon at head-quarters, Lady Lawley distributed the prizes won at the last Annual Rifle Meeting of the Madras Volunteer Guards. Commandant Lieutenant Colonel Formby pointed out in the course of a short speech that this Corps formed at the time of dire distress and danger on 2nd July 1857 which now has reached its Jubilee year during which time, has has vicissitudes of prosperity and the reverse, but owing to the support given by each succeeding Governor, Madras is one of, if not the only, Corps in India, that has the unbroken record of continuity. At the present moment it has over 1,000 members enrolled and actually present in Madras. These include all classes of Europeans, and Eurasians, from Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to the humble Eurasian of European descent and of all ages one or two having nearly reached the allotted life of man but being still hearty and strong down to school boys of 14 years old. The Governor announced his desire to be present this year for the competition of the special Cup to be called the Jubilee Cup.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Parties in Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN AND EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 24.

The Victorian Premier does not attach the importance to the claim for State representation at the Colonial Conference to be held in London that the Premiers of New South Wales and South Australia do. Mr. Bent stated yesterday that personally he had no desire at all to go to London, and that he had said so for months past, despite the representations made to him by the other States. Questioned as to the reasons for the adoption by the Cabinet last Monday of the protest prepared by Mr. Price, Premier of South Australia, Mr. Bent said the Cabinet had decided to join with the other States. Pressed further for the reasons which had led to the protest, Mr. Bent said he had none beyond those set out in Mr. Price's protest, published on Tuesday. They asserted that the Australian States were sovereign States, and dealt with important questions over which the Commonwealth had no jurisdiction, and on which Mr. Deakin had no constitutional or representative authority to speak. Mr. Price also complained that the States had been ignored in the arrangements for the conference, and that if they were not represented it would create a feeling of soreness not only in the State Parliaments, but among the people they represented. The Secretary for the Colonies intimated some time ago that the question of the constitution of future Colonial Conferences would be one for the next conference itself to decide. Mr. Bent stated yesterday that Victoria would not send a special protest, but merely an endorsement of the long document forwarded by the South Australian Government. Though the Victorian Government has at the last moment joined in making a protest with the other States, it is evidently largely a matter of form. The reasons for supporting the proposal to send the Premiers of the States as well as the Prime Minister to London are not forthcoming, and the protest is evidently regarded as a "safe" one, in that nothing will come of it, and no Victorian Minister will be compelled to be on the other side of the world about election time.

ELECTORAL MACHINERY.

The Federal Electoral department are congratulated on the success of its organisation on polling day, but it would be strange if such a vast system could have been carried through without revealing a few minor weaknesses. Several small mistakes were made which should be guarded against in the future, and about which there was considerable grumbling among poll clerks and electoral officers. The similarity between the colors of the referendum and House of Representatives voting papers caused some confusion. In broad daylight the two differed distinctly, but poll clerks and presiding officers had difficulties in the gas light, especially as their eyes had been straining over closely printed rolls all day. It would be easy to arrange for distinct colors for different sets of voting papers. The instructions sent to the presiding officers and clerks erred on the side of verbosity. They were too minute, and several deputy returning officers made out special sets of terse instructions which they issued to the assistants under them. A more important reform required is the provision for separate entrance and exit doors. This would avoid crushing at the entrance, and would permit of voters being allowed to pass the ballot box but once. On polling day much confusion was caused by electors putting their papers into the wrong boxes, thus causing waste of time in vain endeavours to balance the number of papers issued from a polling table with the number placed in the ballot box on that table. The elections served, however, to prove the conclusive need for a reliable voting machine. With such a machine in use less than half the number of electoral officers would be required, and voting would be reduced to simplicity itself. In addition, Government expenditure on elections would be considerably curtailed, and the numbers would be announced so quickly after the closing of the poll that considerable stress and strain on the nerves of public and candidates would be saved

offered by the Minister of Agriculture for restarting the factory. The average area is about three acres each. One-third of the total area has been provided by growers at distances of more than 60 miles from the factory, and the replies received indicate that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a full supply if the factory were located within each reach of the Dandenong and the Gippsland railway. Offers from growers will be received up to the end of March, when the question of reopening the factory will be finally decided by the Minister of Agriculture. The area required to be cultivated is 300 acres, which would provide 30,000 tons of beet for the season. If this supply is forthcoming the Government proposes to work the factory, pay the growers 16/s ton for the best and divide the profits among them as well on a co-operative basis.

COMBINATION OF PARTIES.

Steps have been taken to bring the Ministerial supporters in the Legislative Assembly and the independent Liberals comprising the third party into agreement, in order that they may face the country at the next elections as a united body. During the closing sittings of Parliament last week an informal meeting of the members of the two parties was held, and the matter of agreeing upon a common policy was considered. As a result a formal meeting of the parties will take place after the holidays. The question of reconstructing the Ministry and taking in two of the corner Liberals has not yet been considered, the position being that the first thing necessary is to agree upon a common policy. Whether there shall be a reconstruction of the Ministry by which two members of Mr. Mackinnon's party would take office, will be a matter for subsequent arrangement: but if nothing more is done than to arrive at an understanding as to policy the result will be a prevention of the vote splitting by which the Labour party at the last general elections gained seven seats on votes representing minorities of the constituencies.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

A deputation representing various Gippsland interests waited on the Minister of Customs, Sir William Lyne, late yesterday afternoon, with the object of urging the Government to press forward with its proposals for the initiation of the iron industry in Australia by means of a bonus. The Minister of Customs, after bantering the deputation over its "Socialistic" scheme for a State wire netting factory, said the State Government alone could, under its constitution, erect such a factory. He could see that there might be circumstances in which such a step was necessary. He and others had been taunted during the elections with a desire to nationalise everything, but they must know that without an alteration of their constitution the Federal Parliament had no power to nationalise anything. With reference to the iron bonus, he had three times tried to get a bill through. To his mind if the iron and steel industry would not be undertaken by the States Governments—and they had been appealed to and refused—the only way to induce its establishment was by a system of bonuses. When the preferential trade proposals were going through he had been pressed by protectionist friends to put a duty of 15 per cent, against the raw iron material of many industries in the Commonwealth; but he would not do it because he considered it wrong to put on a duty until a local iron industry was sufficiently established to supply the local market. Under Part VI. of the tariffa duty could be put on without fresh legislation when this stage was reached. When they had by a bonus established their industry a duty would be a good thing to prevent the influxion of immense quantities of goods—mainly American—which might crush out heir Australian industry. He was strongly impressed with the military and naval argument for the iron bonus, and had been ever since during the early stages of the Boer War he found he could not get 35,000 rifles made in England because the manufacturers were so overrun with orders. If England were engaged in war with a powerful nation and they had no local iron industry such a thing might happen again. It was therefore necessary at all hazards to start an Australian industry. They had in Gippsland, in New South Wales and in Tasmania the latent power for a great industry, would increase employment, prosperity and national wealth. He had fought hard for the development of this power for from twelve to fifteen years, and if he did nothing else in public life but win this battle he would be content to close his record. When the new Federal Parliament met, this matter would be tackled again in a proper way—a way which would develop the iron industry without hampering those to whom manufactured iron was raw material. They could rest assured that he would do what he could to push this great movement to a successful issue.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Splendid rains, which have been fairly general throughout Australia, have ensured a better season than has been known for years past, and, therefore, pastoralists are sharing the general prosperity with the agriculturists and other producing classes. These conditions have accounted for an unusual demand for pastoral properties, especially in Victoria and New South Wales, where many squatting leases and freeholds have changed hands during the past few months. An increased wool clip has realised splendid prices, and the rains have filled the dams and waterholes in the back blocks, so that a sufficiency of water and feed for the summer months is assured. There is a dangerous element in all good seasons, however, and that is the possibility of bush fires, which have already devastated large areas in New South Wales. Notwithstanding heavy expenditure and great effort the rabbit pest appears to remain unabated. But, in spite of these drawbacks, the pastoralists all over the Commonwealth are enjoying a better time this new year than they have experienced for many years back, and they will be able to face the future with lighter hearts and heavier purses.

A.

ODE TO AN INDIAN CROW.

It was an Indian Crow of very dissipated mien,
Who perched upon a banyan tree in front of my demesne;
His 'caw' was full of blasphemy—his manners unrefined,
And as I watched his gross conceit, I thus expressed my mind:—

2

O Bird! Ubiquitous and sly, O thing of raucous 'caw'
O most immoral scavenger of sweepings from the floor;
For sheer impertinince I ween, of all the feathered tribe,
Thine is the greatest and the very hardest to describe.

3

With brazen-faced effronting, I've watched thee swift descend,
And make of my bull-terriers' meal a very speedy end;
I've watched thee courting of thy mate—a shameless sight indeed!
A mormonistic flight of mind, thy wooing seems to lead.

4

A rogue most quarrelsome art thou—ne'er heeding the decree,
That strict enjoindens 'little birds should in their nest agree';
Thy offspring too—e'en ere they 're fledged—their parents failings show,
With wanton glee from out her nest, a sister they will throw.

5

And yet—a cosmopolitan by inclination?—,
I wish like thee, our pretty social laws I could defy,
Have meals whatever time I chose, and sleep when I did list,—
Thou toilest not, yet liv'st at ease—I only just exist.

6

The nullah, compound, open road, afford thee titbits choice,
In wives galore to charm thine case, thou freely canst rejoice;
Thou need'st no sola-topi, and thou knowst not prickly heat,
Depreciation and exchange, thy pockets ne'er deplete.

7

O preening mass of vanity, who come'st to mock and jeer,
Who knowest naught of honesty, or shame or truth or fear:
Thy creed is each crow for himself—the devil take the rest!
And, after all, I cannot say but what thy creed is best.

R. E. G.

THE ECLIPSE.

Interested Observers in Bombay.

GREAT BATHING FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

Yesterday morning's partial eclipse of the Sun aroused much interest in the city, thousands of people rising at an early hour in order to get a sight of the phenomenon. From every point of vantage facing East, persons could be seen with pieces of smoked glass watching for the beginning. They could, of course, see nothing until the actual eclipse commenced about ten o'clock, but they were at last rewarded by observing a tiny line of black appear on the right hand top portion of the Sun's disc which slowly encroached until the Sun itself looked like a yellow half-moon.

Astronomically, the Moon passed between the Earth and the Sun in such a manner that the centre of her shadow fell upon the Earth at a point whose longitude was 42 degrees 9 minutes E. and Latitude 50 degree 29 miuntes N., and the shodow was dense ly black at the centre, fading away to an almost imperseptible edge. The outer edge of the partial shadow met the Earth in Arabia near Koweit on the Persian Gulf, and travelled eastward at the rate of over 2,000 miles an hour, at the same time spreading northward and southward.

One hour and twenty minutes later the partial shadow covered the whole of India and Burma, the centre of shadow falling upon the Earth in the South of Russia; from there it rapidly swept down across the top of the Caspian Sea, through Turkestan and past the North of Tibet up to Mongolia to the ice-bound region of Eastern Siberia, and then into space again, having accomplished this journey in an hour and three-quarters. The remainder of the partial shadow hurrying after its centre contracted and vanished at a point in the sea near the Northern entrance of the Corean Strait.

As seen by Bombayites, the Moon gradually encroached upon the Sun till she over lapped by about seven-tenths of the Sun's diameter. This was the middle of the eclipse, the centre of the shadow being then almost due somewhere beyond Tibet. It may be noted that Bombay was not in the least darkened by the eclipse, only the faintest trace of dullness being noticed. Thereafter, the Moon receded from the Sun and at about a quarter past twelve passed away, having left the Sun at a point high up on the left of its disc. The occurrence was of course taken advantage of by thousands of Hindus and bathing went on at the Kennedy Sea-face from an early hour.

On enquiry at the Colaba Observatory we learn that the first contact took place at 9.45 a.m., a little to the North from the extreme westerly point of the Sun; the maximum shadow occurred at 10·56 and the exit or last contact took place at 12-20 at a point little towards the North from the extreme eastern point of the Sun. It may be pointed out that the Colaba Observatory does not exist for the purpose of making astronomical observations and no instruments are there for that purpose. The Office is purely a meteorological, a magnetical and seismological observatory, and the times noted above were made simply with the eye and not instrumentally.

ABNORMAL RUSH TO THE SAUGOR GHAUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Eclipse has lent much importance to the annual Saugor Bathing Festival, and the rush for steamers on Saturday was unprecedented when, it is estimated, over 35,600 people embarked from Calcutta for Saugor.

The eclipse of the sun, was attended in the ideal conditions of weather the sky being perfectly clear. About seven tenths of the surface being obscured. Immense crowds proceed to the Bathing Ghats and bathed in the diminished glare of the veiled sun. At Babu Ghat Futtiah Samsher Jury, General of the Nepal Army had a tent erected and he and 25 followers performed the ceremony.

VIEWED FROM LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

The partial eclipse of the Sun was viewed under particularly favourable circumstances here to-day. It commenced just after 10 a.m., and was over by midday, the greatest point of obscuration being at 11-20 a.m. The most noticeable feature in connection with the eclipse, when at its height, was the absolute stillness of the atmosphere and a fall of the temperature. A thermometer placed in the sun at 11-20 a.m. registered 63° only.

There was some little excitement amongst the Indians, mostly Hindus, large crows of whom gathered on the banks of the Ghomtee to purify themselves after the event by bathing in the river.

EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

A Curious Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

The Madras correspondent of the "Punjab Educational Journal", tells the story of the recent attempt of two Madras students to obtain sight of the paper to be set in the Matriculation and the First in Arts Examinations. It took the form, it may be remembered, of an offer of a bribe to one of the Superintendents of the S. P. C. K. Press, the Madras University printers. What is interesting to note is that the trap which was set for the delinquents was practically the same as that set by the Registrar of the Punjab University as long ago as 1886, in which year a similar attempt was made to see some examination papers in Lahore. At that time the leakage of question papers was shockingly common, and the Registrar decided to put a stop to it by bringing a European compositor from the *Civil and Military Gazette* over to this house, there to do the setting up. This man was offered a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to divulge the question paper in English, and, told the Registrar who proceeded to concoct a paper arranging that it should be handed over by the compositor to the culprit in view of the Registrar. The questions were rather interesting. One of them read something like this.

"Translate into Urdu:—
(a) You are are up a tree.
(b) The fat is in the fire.
(c) Once bitten twice shy.
(d) Look before you leap.
(e) I hope you will not lose your temper.
(f) Give and take."

FILTERED WATER FOR CALCUTTA

Over-head Scheme Sanctioned

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Government of Bengal has accorded official sanction to the Over-head Tank scheme for the constant supply of filtered water to Calcutta. The tank will be raised on steel girders to a height of a hundred feet.

DANGER TO CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late many European children are seen on the Esplanade maidan playing and frisking about very near where the cricketers are having their game. The servants in charge do not under stand their duty. Let parents take care.—Yours &c.,

KHUBBERDAR,

Bombay Jan. 13

SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING NOTES.

THERE can be little doubt that last Saturday's eight events provided us with the best racing we have had since the season began. So fully has it been dealt with in your report that there is no need to go into further detail, but I have reason to be quite satisfied with the results after the prognostications of Saturday. Referring to the January Plate I said "Gambara was said to have been shut in when Baritone beat her and certainly came wide but did not show much when she was in the straight. I am inclined to again pin faith to the Gelding who won comfortably in good time and shows he is getting used to the bend though he swerved a trifle by the post. Adelaide must run well but will not carry my money for a win." Baritone did win and odds of sixes were obtainable, whereas Adelaide ran third.

Next 'the Veterans' Plate also is a bit difficult though the distance will finish some of them, Vedas amongst others. Antica is an improving pony though we do not know how seven furlongs will suit, but judging by the way he finished last week he should last it out, in which case he is dangerous." As it happens Vedas was backed but was done with at the bend, whereas Antica won and Mint was preferred to Little Joker, was who mentioned, and ran a good second. "The first division of the Strangers' Plate has Lailan who put up a good performance last time, as also Commander who strikes me as being about the most likely of the new comers. He got off none too well and over five furlongs I think he is likely to show form worth following." Commander won but Lailan was not handled by C. B. and got away very badly. "Rackham the takes the bend well I fancy will win on his own." This race was done in the remarkable good time of 1 min. 9 2-5 secs but even then Rackhan was coming exceedingly well though very late and swerved almost on to the tan at the crucial moment. "Rajput won so readily that he makes one feel he will give an encore," and he did, where as Shah Line, who was also mentioned ruined his chance by making all the running. "Squire, in the second lot had a very solid race last week but has a good pony in Collector to beat." Squire won, Collector just failing to place. "Yooman's finish behind Sheila must not be forgotten." Remembrance was also fancied by me but he was made a bit too much use of and is not yet, I think, quite ready; Nooman winning very comfortably.

Having blown my own trumpet, there is a good deal just now to be said about

THE NOBLE ART

of boxing, and the more one hears of it, the more it strikes one what a farce some so-called Championships are. There are cases where a man holds indisputable right to championship honours, and the best examples of this are Bell Squires in Australia, he having only recently disposed of the South African Championship, Miko Williams, inside the first round. Another was when 'Tiger Smith' head the Championship of India against all comers; yet another was Jeffries and more recently Joe Gans in the lighter weight class, though there are so many aspirants for lights, feathers and bantams that they are difficult to settle, and more still because men of these classes do not last as long.

To take the World's Heavy-Weight Championship, which is commanding so much attention now, first, the state of matters is somewhat extraordinary. Gunner Moir, of whom we have every reason to feel proud, in beating Jack, Palmer immediately claimed the Championship of England and without waiting to decide this more definitely by meeting the demands of such as Wilson, led off with a challenge to Jack O'Brien for the World's supremacy. No doubt the match will be a great draw and even the thin end of the purse will be worth more than the fat end in a less ambitious encounter, but when one cousiders the ring-craft and agility of the Philadelphian, it is impossible to feel exalted at the prospects of what will happen to the Gunner.

There is perhaps no man whose career we in India watch with a greater degree of interest than that of "Tiger" Smith, late of the 10th Hussars, but though he has made his debut with a decisive win against Seaman Kelly he is not likely to be accommodated by Moir till the O'Brien affair is over.

Whilst all this is going on, the news comes out of quite a different pair who meet some time in May or June in Nevada for the World's Championship! The pair are the huge Jeffries, who has the scalps of all the leading boxers at his belt, and Squires of Australia. A bit unique this, to see two separate pairs fighting for the same title: It does not seem 'fair Dinkum' that Jeffries can now stand up to defend it as, for some time past, he has given out that he retired from the ring after his last fight; which must be quite three years ago, and tued a deaf ear to all who tried to induce him once more to toe the boards. It will be rather interesting to hear the decision those in a position to judge will give about the matter, and no doubt it is only the 50,000 dols, that has induced this great fighter to come out of his shell with the prospect of a not too much difficult job.

Turning to what more directly concerns us, one would like to see a little more activity amongst boxers in India. The heavy-weights seem to be hanging back and Kirk seems at present the only one to whish for a definite settlement. There are only three, Kirk of the Black Watch, Corpl. Smith of the Lincolns and Sergt Henry of the Connaught Rangers, and this is only made more evident by the fact that this class is likely to fall through in the Tournament connected with the Lady Minto Fete. For this, it is pleasant to note the entries for other Classes are filling well; Middles 18, Light 22, and Feather 23, whereas a Boys' Competition has been included to make up for the poorness of entries of the class mentioned. Calcutta has to be congratulated for doing everything possible to keep up the game, and they have instituted a Middle-Weight Championship, though this can only be 'of Calcutta' as they have still to reckon with such as Driver Dawson, Copl. Holloway, Hall etc., Sam Newman, who went under to Jack Macdonald in the fourteenth round in Bombay, is hailed as the present champion after beating Phil Pickering who had previously lowered Harry Powell's colours, a man who may now be said to be *passe*. This does not settle matters as Bill Fisher has so far to find a conqueror, and from what I hear they will have to look further than Calcutta. He beat Powell who asked for a return which Fisher promised, but that Powell's backers should run the show and merely put up a thousand, naturally does not suit him. His propositionis the usual fair one of Rs. 1,000 aside and 75 and 25 per cent of the gate and it shows no confidence of any sort when Powell refuses this. Fisher rightly also throws out a similar challenge to Newman whose action in drawing a ridiculous colour line does him no credit. There can be no such thing as a colour line in such a case, and if he persists in his refusals Newman will simply have to relinquish his hold on the title.

Not that it is a matter of any importance whatsoever. Paddy Gill is once more in Bombay but it is to be hoped he will not ask us to again witness such exhibitions as he has already given us.

REX.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Motor Boat Race.

A Handicap Sweepstake for motor-boats will be held on Friday the 18th instant, entrance Rs. 5. Time will be given at the start. Entries by 12 noon on Thursday to be accompanied by details of length, horse-power, and makers speed to Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee.

Course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock round Middle Ground buoy round Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to port except at finish when Committee Vessel will be left to Starboard twice round. Length 9·6 miles.

First Boat Start at 4-45 p.m. Handicap will be given at the start.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Handicaps for Important Races.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1

Horses left in for the important Races to-morrow with weights:—

Howrah Plate, six furlongs.

Killevan 9st 8lbs, Lady Metal 8st 11lbs; Martinique 8st 7lbs; Mercedes 8st 7lbs; Pendred 8st 6lbs; Lord Darry 8st 5lbs; Palindrone 8st 4lbs; Camera 8st 3lbs; Clyinder 8st 3lbs; Mother Goose 7st 12lbs Fern Down 7st 2lbs; Squire Alfred 7st 2lbs; Frenchermar 7st 0lbs; Doun-land 6st 13lbs; Dunsina 6st 12lbs; Lord D. 6st 3lbs.

Prince of Wales Plate, one mile.

Paddy's Darling 9st 0lbs; Sacristan II 8st 11lbs; Dulcimer 7st 8lbs; Anna Mulloch 7st 4lbs; Contest 7st 3lbs; Blitzen 7st 0lbs; Des 7st 0lbs; Saloon 7st 0lbs.

Princess Plate, one and quarter mile.

Killevan 9st 0lbs; Dulcimer 8st 3lbs; Insurrection 7st 4lbs; Palindrome 6st 13lbs; Mother Goose 6st 12lbs; Lida 6st 5lbs; Squire Alfred 6st 5lbs; Nakour 6st 5lbs; Seamander 6st 5lbs.

AGRA POLO TOURNAMENT.

15th Hussars Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 14.

The final game for the handsome valuable cup presented the International Polo this tournament by His Excellency Lord Minto to celebrate the visit of his Highness the Amir was played off this afternoon in the presence of a record assembly. All the seats in both the commodious stands were early occupied. Lord and Lady Minto before the game commenced drove up in a State carriage, preceded and followed by detachments of Body Guard and in other carriages were the Ladies Elliots and Viceregal guests. Lord Kitchener, Sir John Hewett, and Sir Francis Maclean were also early arrivals and occupied seats in the Viceroy's pavilion; the Amir arrived in the middle of the game and was received by the Viceroy. Nearly all native princes in the Camp were also present and the function resolved itself into and illustrious pageant. The magnificent cup, the trophy of the tournament, was on view in front of the pavilion. The two teams left in were the 15th Hussars represented by Messrs Charrington, Hon'ble Bingham, Captains Barrett, Livingstone Searmouth (back) and Central India Horse represented by Jamad'ar Malik Mahomed, Bahadur, Colonel Watson, Captain Hewlett and Mr. Pitcher (back) The umpires were General Clements and Colonel Macan. All his friends were pleased to see Mr. Bingham was well enough to resume his place in the team. Colonel Watson also had shaken off his fever, and good as he always is, he quite surpassed himself to-day and was the moving spirit of his team. The game began punctually to time and it at once became evident we were in for a splendid spectacle and one worthy of the occasion. The public were not wanting in enthusiasm and every good point or stroke of this splendid well fought and hard galloping game was impartially applauded. The crowds along walls bordering on grounds were equally impressed with the importance of the issue and voiced their appreciation of splendid individual displays. The band of 15th Hussars played during the game. Full details of this game will be perused with interest.

First chukker.—From the throw in the Hussars against strong oposition worked the ball to the Horse's end where after a slight check Searmouth by back-kanded placed the ball near the flags where Charrington out of a scrimmage hit a goal. Play again determined in Horse's ground where offside was given against the Hussars who had hit out from between their flags and taking the bail along carried it near the adversaries' flag where out of scrimmage in front of the flags another goal was signalled. This was followed by excellent play up and down the ground till the ball went out behind the Hussars' line, the Horse having missed a good opening they got with the ball lying near flags. Score.—Hussars two goals to *nil*.

Second Chukker:—The Hussars brought the ball into play and worked it to the opposite ground where after a brief spell of level play Barrett quickly availed himself of an opening and securing the ball dribbled it along and out between the flags. On play re-starting the Horse got on and had a run to the flags and Hewlett soon hit a goal amid the outburst of applause. From the throw in the Hussars held the ball in the Horse's ground where Barrett later had a run to the flags and a minor point was signalled. Score:—Hussars three goals, one subsidiary to one Goal.

Third Chukker.—Play up and down the ground with lot of clean shooting and galloping both the "Backs" doing splendid work till the Hussars later pressing in Horse's ground scored a minor point out of a melee in front of the flags both goals having previously been attacked, but the ball went out each time wide of flags.

Fourth Chukker.—A very level and hard a contested bout, the ball travelling freely all over the ground till Watson by a fine run carried the ball from his own ground to near the Hussars' flags where Learmouth interposed and play again centered about midfield till Mahomed who had livened up got clean away and, though the ball went out of its course he followed and by a neat shot from the side of the ground sent the ball between the flags. Score now stood the Hussars three goals two subsidiaries to two goals.

Fifth Chukker.—On the ball being thrown in the Hussars at once drove it into the adversaries' ground where after one repulse, Bingham following on a run by a near side shot hit a goal. On changing ends the Hussars renewed the attack and soon scored a subsidiary and quickly added a second minor point through the meeting of the hits in. After this play become very level, the Horse forcing the ball to the Hussars' end where Mahomed's shot went out wide. Hussars now ran the ball to the adversaries' end and scored a subsidiary out of a melee. Level and fast play all about the ground till the ball went out at the side. Score: the Hussars four goals.

Sixth Chukker—Very good play all about midfield, then the Hussars got a run to the flags, but score was again determined to mid ground. Watson got on and by a long shot hit a goal, the performance being vociferously applauded The Hussars now brought the ball into the Horse's ground and there was a hot assault near the flags and the score seemed imminent when Mahomed intercepted the ball almost from between the flags and drove it back into the ground whence it was shortly hit out at the side. Score: Hussars four goals, five subsidiaries to three goals.

Seventh Chukker—Only three minutes were left for play and public interest was keenly excited. On resumption of play, Bingham brought the ball to the vicinity of the Horse's flags where out of a scrimmage that ensued Barrett hit a goal. From the throw in the Horse secured the ball and detained it in the Hussar's ground till the final call of time, the Hussars winning a hard fought game by five goals five subsidiaries to three goals.

After the game Lady Minto presented the Cup to Captain Barrett, and Lord Minto called for cheers for the winners, and Sir John Hewett called for cheers for Lord and Lady Minto.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Chadarghat Detachment Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 10.

In connection with the Twenty-Second Annual Rifle Meeting of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, the Chadarghat Detachment of the Corps held their meeting on the Rifle Range at Saifabad. The shooting commenced on the 24th ultimo, and the firing in the last match has only just ceased.

Various firms and gentlemen contributed the following prizes to be competed for:—*Times of India* paper for one year; *Bombay Gazette* paper for one year; *Advocate of India* paper for one year; *Evening Mail* paper for one year; Messrs. Spencer & Co, Madras, Electroplated Tea-pot; Rai Bahadur Sett Ramgopal, Silver Watch; Messrs Weber and Schenck, Silver Watch; Messrs Cursetji & Co., Table Lamp; L. H. Blomenstock, Esqr. Bombay. Pair of field glasses; H. Pock, Esqr. Bombay, 8-day's silver watch; Messrs A, Abid & Co, Japanese Album; the Glendale Tea Estate, 10lbs Best Tea; J. Duncan, Esqr. Dressing Case; J. H. Devlin, Esqr. Dressing Case; J. McManus, Esqr, Silver Cigarette Case; P. Metzker & Co., 12 Cabinet Photos; Raja Deen Dyal & Sons, 12 Cabinet Photos; Messrs Reid & Co. Auto-Harp; Bombay Cycle & Co., Cycle Lamp; Messrs Ramiah & Co., Photo Album; Leslie Gay & Co., Dressing Case; Messrs Rustom Fram & Co., Toilet; Set Messrs Eduljee Sorabjee & Co., Biscuit Bin; Messrs Ali Mahomed & Co., Pickle stand; Messrs Yunus & Co., Inkstand; D. Moos, Esqr., Centre Piece; L. C. Chamarette, Esqr., Pair Water Jugs; Major T. M. English, V. D., Silver Medal; Vol. R. S. Farnie, Silver Medal. For the special matches—The Ladies Nomination, the following prizes were given:—Messrs Spencer & Co, Ltd, Madras and Secunderabad, Solid Leather Dressing Case; Messrs A. Abid & Co. Hyderabad, a handsome Gilt Toilet Table stand; Messrs. Cameron and Co., an Electric Bell Outfit; Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Secunderabad, 12 Cabinet Photos of Nominee; P. Metzker and Co., 12 Cabinet Photos of Nominee; Messrs. Mody and Co., Pair of Boots; Rai Bahadur Seth Ramgopal, Fourteen-Day Calender Clock; Messrs. Rustom Fram, Bohemian Bouquet Holder; Messrs. Duncan Scott, Bombay Sterling Silver Cigarette Case; and a prize by Messrs. Maroks and Co., Bombay. Match I.—The Chadarghat Detachment Stakes. Restricted to members of the Detachment. Rs. 75 presented by Captain K. Burnett and members of the Detachment. Any Military position. Distance 200 yards. Highest possible score, 35 points.

	Points.
Lance Sergeant A. T. Phipps	33
Sergeant J. V. Stracey	32
Vol. D. N. Green	30

There were 17 prizes offered in this compitition,

Match II.—The Khairtabad Stakes.

Conditions same as in Match I. Rs. 75 from the Funds. Distance 500 yards. Any Military position. Highest possible score, 35 points.

	Points.
Vol. F. R. Moraes	33
Vol. C. N. Green	31
Vol. K. Griffin	31

17 prizes.

Match III.—Chadarghat Stakes.

Conditions same as in Match I. Rs. 75 from the Funds. Distance 600 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 35 points.

	Points.
Lance Sergeant A. T. Phipps	33
Vol. E. A. Partridge	31
Sergeant-Instr. H. E. Shaw	30

17 prizes.

Match IV. The "Casson-Walker Prize."

Rs. 25 presented by G. Casson Walker, Esqr, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Rs. 55 from the Funds.

Conditions. Restricted to members of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, His Highness The Nizam's Forces and residents in the station. Distance 500 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 35 points. Points to count for Championship.

Sergt-Instr H. C. Shaw	35
Capt. H. T. Dunlop	34
Vol. C. N. Green	34

18 prizes.

Match V. The "Zaman Khan Prize."

Rs. 25 presented by Nawab Zaman Khan Bahadur, and Rs. 55 from the Funds. Conditions same as in Match IV. Distance 600 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 35 points. Points to count for Championship,

Vol. A. Marrett	33
Vol. F. R. Moraes	32
Resildar Muli Oosman	31

18 prizes.

Match VI. The "English Prize."

Rs. 25 presented by Major T. M. English, V. D, and Rs. 55 from the Funds. Conditions same as in Match IV. Distance 700 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 35 points. Points to count for Championship.

Capt H. T. Dunlop	35
Sergt J. H. Ogilvie	34
Colr. Sergt E. V. Clarke	34

18 prizes.

Match X. The "Rifle St Leger."

Open to all Comers. Three principal prizes. One copy, daily issue, *Bombay Gazette*, presented by the proprietors, a prize presented by L. H. Blomenstok, Esqr, Bombay, and Rs. 76 from the Funds. Distance 600 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 70 points. First two entries to count for Championship.

Lance-Sergt A. T. Phipps	68
Sergt. C. E. Marrett	66
Lieut. M. Azmutulla	66

There were 13 other prizes.

Match XI. "The Rifle Oaks."

One copy of the *Advocate of India*, presented by the proprietors, Bombay, a silver watch presented by Messrs. Weber and Schenck and Rs. 76 from the Funds Open to all Comers. Distance 200 yards, Any military position. Highest possible score, 70 points. First two entries to count for Championship.

Col.-Sergt. E. V. Clarke	67
Vol. J. Margler.	65
Sergt. C. E. Marrett	64

16 prizes.

Match XII. The "Civilians Purse."

Open to all Comers. One copy of the daily issue of the *Times of India* presented by the proprietors, Bombay, value Rs. 60, a watch presented by Rai Bahadur Sett Ram Gopal, and Rs. 76, from the Funds. Distance 300 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score, 70 points. First two entries to count for Championship, and the aggregate of two highest scores in all matches under Class IV to count for Range Prizes.

Colr. Sergt E. V. Clarke	60
Capt. H. T. Dunlop	59
Sergt C. E. Marrett	59

16 prizes.

Match, XIII. The "Ghadarghat Dutachment Championship" Silver and Bronze Medals of the meeting, and Rs. 120 from the Funds. Distance 800 yards. Any military position. Highest possible score 350 points.

Conditions.—Winners of prizes in the Championship are debarred from taking a Range Prize. The highest aggregate in matches Nos. IV, V, VI, X XI, XII and XIII to take 1st prize, and so on in order of merit. The highest aggregate in matches Nos. I. II, IV, V, VI, X, XI, XII, and XIII, to take "Silver Shield "C. D. R. M." 1906. The Silver shield can only be won by a Volunteer of the Detachment.

Col.-Sergt E. V. Clarke	303
Capt. H. T. Dunlop	302
Lieut. M. Azmutulla	298

7 prizes.

Match XIV. Ladies Nomination.

Open to gentlemen residing in Hyderabad, nominated by a lady. No gentleman to shoot for more than one lady and no lady to nominate more them one gentleman. Distances 300 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each distance. Any military position. Highest possible score 50 points.

Vol F. R. Moraes	45
Major T. M. English	44
Col. Sergt. E. V. Clarke	43

Match XV. Detachment Club Match.

Restricted only to paid up members of the Club. A Silver Medal presented by Major T. M. English V. D. and Rs. 100 from the Club Fund. Distances 300 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each distance. Any military position. Highest possible score 50 points. No handicapping.

Col-Sergt E. V. Clarke	45
Sergt J. H. Ogilvie	44
Major T. M. English	44

16 prizes.

DROWNING FATALITY AT BHONGIR.

The body of Driver Twell, "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery who was drowned on Monday last, at Bhongir, (camp), under such sad circumstances was recovered yesterday afternoon, and conveyed at once to Secunderabad for interment. It appears from the evidence of eye-witnesses that attempts were made to save the unfortunate man at the time he was seen to be sinking. Bombadier Hutchinson, Gunners Heiller and McCleston and Driver Watts being particularly brave, diving time after time but without success. Drivers Ludaka and Wakefield, who also endeavoured to rescue their comrade, barely escaped drowning themselves owing to cramp seizure in the icy cold-water. It is curious to note that the body rose at the same time, in the same place, exactly three days afterwards. Another man who assisted in the attempted rescue was Corporal Brightwell. At the time of the desperate attempts to save the man, a rope 100 feet long, weighted, was lowered with a drag attached but this did not reach the bottom. It has been assumed that the man was kicked in the breast by his horse and that he sunk into a submerged well.

THE SKATING RINK.

In Bombay where forms of exercise are limited the skating rink on the far corner of the Maidan proving more and more attractive and there is no lack of patrons at any of the services. Recently the floor has been planed and it is a great improvement which is thoroughly appreciated by all the patrons. Roller skating can, of course, never equal the exhilaration of skimming over ringing ice but it must be a poor imagination that does not find some of the enjoyments in the hotter form of the amusement. Thanks to the open sides, under the roof the heat in the rink is never great and it is pleasant to think that there is no prospect of an early close of this popular rendezvous.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	2	4	117
Total plague deaths to date	124,311		
Same date last year	5		107

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRETTY DINNER GOWNS.

Some charming model evening and dinner gowns that I have been privileged to see I should like to describe, although the chief beauty was in the exquisite cut and colouring. The skirt of pearl mousseline de soie, inserted into the waist in fine gaugings, over an underskirt of coral pink, the over-skirt beautifully-embroidered in chenille and steel, and the soft shimmer of the pink through the grey, gave an indescribably soft and pretty effect. The corsage of ivory chiffon was simply gathered into the waist, a tiny soft ruche outlining the rather high rounded contour; the sleeves were full, and gauged just above the elbow, and finished with a soft frill of the same. Over this a slightly-draped fichu of grey mousseline de soie, which started from a point at the back of the waist, crossed the shoulders, and disappeared under a folded ceinture of a deeper grey satin. The fichu was quite plain a narrow embroidery of chenille and steel forming a heading to the wide hem on the outer edge. A dinner gown of amethyst crepe de Chine over white satin in semi-empire form was most artistically embroidered in deeper tones of amethyst chrysanthemums relieved with silver foliage and paler tones in the blooms. The upper portion of the corsage was draped with Alencon and knots of amethyst ribbon. On the left shoulder was a cluster of deep purple chrysanthemums. A delightful gown of white silken gauze with quaint Eastern draperies edged with rich Oriental embroideries was a perfect poem. The Indian beetle-wing embroidery that is to be found in any of the genuine Oriental bazaars could be admirably adapted for gowns of this description and would make most original creations.

THE WAIST LINE.

The most noticeable point in the latest models, both for day and evening wear, is the strong tendency to elongate the waist line in the front; the back is kept short, and the line lengthens immediately on the hips and continues in a very marked descent to the front. This line gives an indescribable grace to the figure, which can be acquired by all those who follow the modes. The corset naturally has much to do with it, and as all the last models of corsets show this accentuated waist line, it should not be a difficult matter to be in the fashion. Another novelty is the Greek tunic, which is combined most delightfully with the Princesse robe; this is seen in supple transparent materials, and makes lovely evening toilettes. This is one of the chief features for evening gowns, and can be carried out in most beautiful combinations and colourings. For tea gowns it is quite an ideal model,

THE NEW SLEEVE.

Yet another change in the evening sleeve that is interesting. A corsage, treated in three distinct sections, yet forming one, is composed of a soft sprigged net or tulle, which makes a novel decollete dropping well below the shoulders, a graduated trimming of chenille and velvet outlining this. Over the shoulders, connecting the back and front of the corsage, are bands of velvet embroidered in pearls and chenille; lace sleeves fall full and wide to the elbow, drooping more at the outer part of the arm in pointed effect. this net or tulle bodice is a straight, high belt or ceinture of cr

BY THE WAY.

THE LATEST AMBASSADOR'S COLLEGE DAYS.

DURING the last century's second half there sat at the Scholars' Table at Trinity, Oxford, three men destined to prominence in their respective careers. One of these was the future successor to Sir Mortimer Durand at Washington. One of his two contemporaries was the best all-round, below the very first rank, among the Oxford scholars and philosophers of his time, Charles Eddy, afterwards fellow and tutor of Queen's, the son of a West Somerset country vicar. The other, D. Marshall, as one of Canon Carver's Masters at Dulwich, achieved notoriety during the period in which, school "troubles" beginning with the Hayman-Temple affair at Rugby, came into fashion. He was quite the most brilliant among the Trinity compatriots of our new representative in the States.

Mr. BRYCE'S SCHOLARSHIP.

At this time Mr. Bryce was chiefly famous for the freshness and range of his Greek scholarship especially a rare mastery of rendering English poetry into homeric or Theocritean hexametes. he had, indeed, just carried of the Gaisford Prize for translating Tennyson's "May Queen" into the Hellenic language and metre, having taken two first classes in 1862, Mr. Bryce began his political career in the Common-room of Oriel, during the years that he doubled the Oxford Professorship of Civil Law with the busy life of a London barrister; and in the vacation with mountaineering chiefly on the less familiar European or Asiatic ranges. After putting himself into training by some Hebridean ascents and the usal Alpine peaks he was the first Englishman to scale some Iceland summits and Mount Ararat the resting-place of the Ark. That last feat formed the beginning of his international course by introducing him to the leadres of the American people.

THE PARADOXES OF GEOGRAPHY.

The correspondence in the *Times* as to the exclusion of geography from Civil Service examinations has led the New York *Evening Post* into an entertaining discussion of the pitfalls of that subject. For example, few persons are aware that South America, instead of lying south of North America, sticks out absurdly eastward into the Atlantic, so that a brick hurled due south by an enraged giant at Tampa would skim right over Panama and plump into the Pacific. Then there is the Panama Canal itself, whose eastern terminus lies west of its western terminus. The *Evening Post* reaches the sarcastic conclusion that a very small amount of geographical knowledge is enough for the diplomatist, "For him a sufficient working rule is that all territory producing gold, rubber, coal, or nitrates lies on our side of the disputed line.

"THE WITCHES' CAULDRON."

Some woman students of Somerville College, Oxford, recently set themselves to prove that the higher learning and domestic arts are not incompatible. The results, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, are amusing. A number of the students on the law side recently formed a cooking society, which is known as "The Witches' Cauldron." Its objects are stated to be twofold: (1) To encourage the universal human desire for mess; (2) to make Somerville more womanly. The dishes made last month included Welsh rarebit and Scotch scones, both pronounced successful; and ground rice blancmange, of which the secretary says: "This would have been successful but for the impatience of the members, who would not allow it to cool."

TAXES ON PIANOS AND COUNTS.

The latest additions to the already long list of taxes in France are on pianos and titles of nobility. It is reckoned, the Paris correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes, that 250,000 people own pianos and a ten-franc tax will therefore bring in two and a half million francs, or £100,000. But the most unrepublican tax of all is the tax on titles of nobility, as this means the official recognition of an aristocratic caste. Of late years counts and barons have been springing up like mushrooms in France. Thousands of these people will be only too glad to pay the tax if in return they get a sort of Government guarantee of their rank.

FIVE MILLION FRANCS.

A number of French noblemen promptly declared they intended to drop their titles, but this the Minister of Finance promptly declared they could not do. Their titles stick like Nessus shirts, and have to be paid for. The most amusing point is that the fire-eating editor of the *Intransigeant*, M. Henri Rochefort, will have to pay the tax, for though he dropped them fifty years ago, he possesses the titles of Comte de Rochefort, the Marquis de Lussy. This tax, it is estimated will bring in five million francs, or £200,000 exactly the sum the Minister of Finance has to find to raise the salaries of members of Parliament from 9,000 to 15,000 francs a year.

A THACKERAY ANECDOTE.

The *Book Monthly* calls attention to an incident in Owen Wister's novel Lady Baltimore which has been traced to a story told about Thackeray when visiting America. It is said that on being introduced to a Charleston lady famed for her spirit and wit he said to her meaning to complement her Madam I hear you are the fattest woman in the South. The answer is said to have been "You must not believe all you hear, Mr. Thackeray, for I have always heard you are a gentleman."

DR. NORDAU'S MOTTO.

To a request for his favourite motto, Dr. Max Nordau writes to the *Christian Commonwealth* from Paris as follows: "In my wanton youth I had chosen for my motto, Qu importe! Life has since taught me more the modesty and greater regard for the opinion of others. I think now that it matters very much indeed if I act this way or another. The principle that has always guided me in life was, and is—to work as if I should not live to see the following day, and to scheme as if I had an untold number of years still before me."

SHAVING AND SERVITUDE.

A French deputy, M. Antide Boyer (from Marseilles) proposes to introduce a Bill to punish by fine and imprisonment any employer of labour who shall forbid his employed to wear a moustache. That prohibition, M. Boyer contends, is a badge of servitude. That is true, no doubt; but it is not the whole truth. In this country many, if not most, naval officers shave completely, while in France an admiral is known by his whiskers and shaven upper lip. If M. Boyer gets his Bill passed, we suppose the fashion will change, and "Jeames" will wear a moustache that would not have disgraced Ariovistus himself, while his master's face is scraped as smooth as a billiard ball.—*Daily Graphic.*

DISILLUSIONED OMAR.

(*Contributes an Envoy to his Rubaiyat.*)

RIGHT well you know, my friends, that once my song
In praise of wine, red wine, was loud and long:
Hark: now I whisper where I used to shout,
As half afraid those rhapsodies were wrong.

Yet deem not this contrite roisterer's phrase,
On whom the phantom of Next Morning weighs,
Not the repentance of rebuked excess,
No question of ten shillings or ten days.

Nay! for experience, taking different shapes,
Hath taught me knowledge, and the truth escapes:
The grape! the grape! was what I used to sing,
And now I find that there are grapes and grapes.

Last night, with wine-leaves bound about my brows,
I feasted in a friend's suburban house,
Where—shade of Jamshyd and his sev'n-ringed cup!
A cheap Marsala opened the carouse.

A claret followed: and I might have known,
Conjecturing from its thin, ungenerous tone.
That it were Wisdom's part to hesitate;
I might have guessed, and left the fizz alone.

Indeed, indeed, abstention oft before,
During the *entree* and the fish, I swore;
And then the waiter came, gold lac in hand,
And I was bold enough to try once more.

Myself when young would in the ball-room drain
A glass of that particular champagne;
Yet to maturer taste it seems a brand
Which, having drunk, men do not drink again.

I sometimes fancy that this vintage rare
Was trodden in no sunny southern air,
But every gooseberry bush the garden boasts
In its concoction had a certain share.

At the first sip I recognised the sort,
And, feeling of malignant fate the sport,
I waited, thirsty as the desert waste,
I waited for the coming of the port.

The port was one that doth, by Nature's laws,
The two and seventy different headaches cause;
It would, I think, have frightened Kaikobad,
And possibly made Zal and Rustum pause.

High-piping Pehlevi, with wine, wine, wine,
And all the rest of it, is very fine;
But, in an age of grocers' licenses,
Much after all depends on where you dine.—

(A. C. in the *World.*)

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THE TWO SERVICES.

ADVERTING to the cruiser division of the Atlantic Fleet, there is a consensus of opinion among the officers and men who have served in these ships that for the purposes of war training the Second Cruiser Squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenberg, has been an ideal force. In the general efficiency of its units especially in gunnery and steaming performances, it is known to hold a high place in the estimation of the Admiralty, while in matters of sport it has fully justified the motto, "Nulli Secundus," which, having regard to the name of the squadron, was appropriately adopted as its standard. The officers and men of the "Cornwall" and "Cumberland" will "part company" with the Second Cruiser Squadron with genuine regret, and this feeling will be fully reciprocated by Prince Louis in losing two of the units which have helped in a large degree to sustain the high reputation of his command. When the time arrives in the ensuing spring for Prince Louis to relinquish his appointment, it will be with a sense of satisfaction that under his regime the Second Cruiser Squadron has combined in a marked manner the qualities of efficiency and good fellowship among all ranks and ratings.

While there cannot be anything but the highest praise and commendation to shower upon the officers and men of all those ships who have shown such all-round excellence in the shooting of the best ships, it must be admitted that the ships with poor scores are thrown into very strong relief by their performances. Now that the general standard has at last, after infinite pains by those most concerned, been raised to a respectable level, the time has undoubtedly arrived for a fixed maximum-minimum to be demanded of every ship that carries a pennant in the first line of the Navy. As the new Home Fleet must in future be considered first line ships, and as they will carry out all gunnery practices, this standard must be such as to reasonably include them, although they will be handicapped by reason of their somewhat obsolescent sighting installations. After the minimum has been fixed—and this should certainly demand quite 50 per cent. of hits from the gunlayer's test and not less than 40 per cent. of hits at battle practice—then all who fell below this figure should undoubtedly be called upon to give an account of their failure. This standard may be considered a high one by some, but it must be remembered that the drill apparatus designed by the responsible officers of the fleet, and the system of instruction calculated to make the best use of these instructional machines and devices, have now been in use for a period of more than three years, and the effect can reasonably be looked for in commissioned ships. In this system, as I have before pointed out, the gunnery schools take a fair share of the work of training expert shots and loading numbers for the commissioned ships, and should take a fair share of the credit of the good shooting performances, especially those obtained by newly-commissioned ship. In all the circumstances the Admiralty has, a perfect right to except a high level of excellence in naval shooting in future and to demand explanations from those who fail to rise to a reasonable standard. We have yet to see the results of battle practice and the Light Quick-firing Gun competion for 1906, but the authorities can be trusted to be as prompt as possible after their last year's performance and so we must possess our souls in peace for a few weeks while the scoring sheets are being collated and analysed. The year 1906 has been good, but even better results must be looked for, and even demanded from the laggards of this year in 1907.

At the regimental dinner of the Electrical Engineer Volunteers Mr. Haldane gave utterance to those admirable sentiments with which we have become familiar. He has abundant faith in the spirit and quality of the nation, but he said that we had had no broad principles placed clearly before us and upheld through thick and thin. Yet surely it is true that the Committee of Imperial Defence did lay down broad principles, and that Mr. Arnold-Forster desired to raise upon them a structure which would have been entirely different from that which Mr. Haldane is building up. The doubt is not about the broad principles, but about the manner of applying them. As we all know, Mr. Haldane wishes to have an Army of the first line as an Expeditionary Force, and one of the second line based upon the nation. That is not an original idea, and there is a great deal to be said for it. Mr. Haldane would have it "an army of victory," which is what we all desire, but he must realise that an army to be victorious must not be a crowd of men, but an organised and trained force formed as a perfect instrument in the hand of the general commanding. It cannot be a second best army. The material in the Volunteers is excellent, but they themselves would be the last to declare that in training, discipline, or organisation they are a match for the trained forces of the Continent. There must be a great trained Reserve of the Regular Army, and behind it national forces better trained than our Auxiliary Forces are now. We have constantly maintained that the manhood of the nation is the basis for the creation of a great Reserve Army but we are convinced that this Reserve Army will never take the right shape or be sufficient in numbers for a great war unless the training begins as a part of the national education. Mr. Haldane himself as he told the deputations introduced by Lord Roberts, is in favour of military training in public secondary schools, and a War Office committee is now investigating the subject. It is not inconsistent to disfavour military training in the other schools of the country! Compulsion says Mr. Haldane, is not what we want but a training of the youth of the nation and some such compulsion as is placed upon the young Swiss surely we do require. The Electrical Engineer Volunteers are the very best type of our citizen soldiers and they provided twenty two officers and 300 men who rendered varied and valuable service in the South African War. There is no doubt as Sir George Clark said an object lesson and these are the kind of men Mr. Haldane requires to supplement the work of the Army. But he carries no conviction with him when he says that the nation will furnish the second line of which he spoke when called upon in emergencies.

The precise effect of the measures to be taken under the Royal Warrant amending the regulations for promotion to the rank of colonel and major-general is not yet quite clear. The establishment of seventy major-generals is independent of officers of that rank serving whith the Indian Army and the appendices to the admirable report of Sir Coleridge Grove's Committe which might throw some light upon the matter have not been printed. Henceforth officers will be promoted to the rank to complete the establishment which has been laid down, but the Indian Army will lie ouside this arrangement, and the presumption is that the major-generals attached to it will hold their rank by virtue of the appointments they fill, and will always be supplementary to the establishment of seventy laid down in the Royal Warrant. In regard to the establishment of colonels, which was recommended to be 350, we have shown that there is now an extraordinary excess, and a long time must elapse before the reduced establishment is reached. The Army Council is to decide when the establishment of colonels shall be adopted, but in the interest of officers who hold that rank an announcement on the subject should not be too long delayed. So long as colonels remain upon half-pay they are drawing less money than they would if they retired, and consequently there is a certain saving in maintainnig the present state of things. But if officers have no prospect either of promotion or of being employed, it would be in their own interest to retire, and it is only right that some ground should be given upon which they can base a calculation of their chances. It has been and it still is, very difficult for many of them to estimate their chances of employment or for a Military Secretary to tell them. Thus they spend long periods on half-pay and suffer pecuniary loss through no fault of their own, but through the system of which they are the victims.

Colonel Kitson is about to relinquish his position as commandant of the Royal Military College, in order to take up the command of a brigade in India, after a very successful period of work at Sandhurst. General Hutchinson had before him most encouraging statements when he inspected the cadets on Tuesday. Excellent discipline and a high standard of conduct and work have marked the studies of the college during the past term. General Hutchinson made an important announcement, but one which was anticipated. He said that soldiers, as the best authorities, were agreed that at least two years are necessary for a thorough training and grounding in all professional matters. Upon this we have never felt any doubt. But it was found impossible to obtain the necessary funds for the enlargement of the college, and the period of residence had to be curtailed, twelve months' work being crowded into what ought to have taken double the time. A heavy burden has thus been imposed upon the commandant and staff, and the results have been very satisfactory. Now we learn that owing to the reductions of the Army the supply of officers is at present more than equal to the demand. At Woolwich, at the inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, General Hutchinson said the demand was "not so pressing." We do not know whether this applies to subaltern officers, but, at any rate, a certain number of the Sandhurst cadets are to be allowed to remain for eighteen months, and ultimately it is hoped to extend the period of residence to two years. This will, undoubtedly, be a great advantage, but there is an apparent inconsistency in the more successful candidates being encouraged to work in order to leave next June, while those lowest in the order of merit will remain for the longer period, and in a certain sense have the greater advantage. The inconsistency is, of course, not real, but all will be glad when the full number of cadets can remain for the extended period. General Hutchinson laid stress upon the importance of manly spirit, a true sense of honour, and a high standard of conduct and efficiency. He told the cadets that soldiers were good judges of character, and that upon the character of the officer would depend the trust, respect, and confidence of the men. He also touched upon the importance of a better style in writing, and some other matters which though they may seem less important, have a considerable influence upon the progress of the officer.

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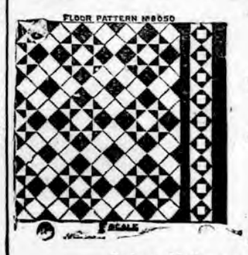

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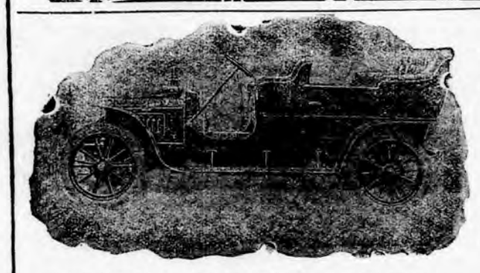

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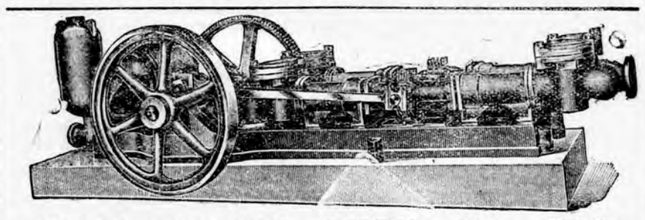

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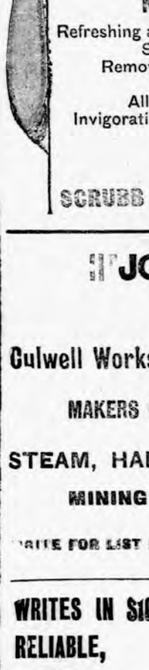

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